

*Evaluating Effects of
Wastewater and Agriculture on
South Delta Salinity (EC)*

Russ Brown and Anne Huber

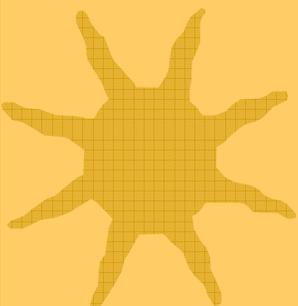
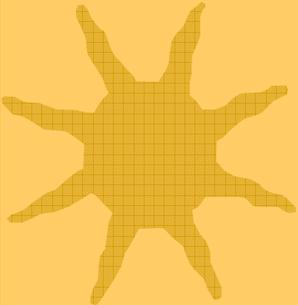
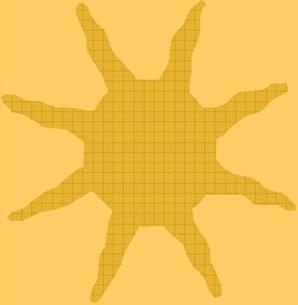
Jones & Stokes

DSM2 Users Group

April 26, 2007



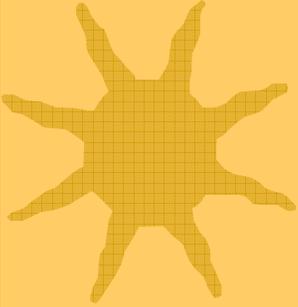
Flow and Salinity Relationships



- ★ Load (tons/day) = $0.00175 * \text{flow}(\text{cfs}) * \text{EC}(\text{uS}/\text{cm})$
- ★ SJR salt load = 500,000 to 1,500,000 tons/year
- ★ Ag diversion/return effect on EC = $\text{Upstream EC} * \text{flow} / (\text{flow} - \text{diversion})$ if all salt returned to river
- ★ Wastewater EC effect = $\text{Discharge} * (\text{Effluent EC} - \text{River EC}) / (\text{Discharge} + \text{River Flow})$
- ★ Wastewater EC effect = $\text{Excess EC} / (\text{dilution} + 1)$
where dilution = river flow/discharge



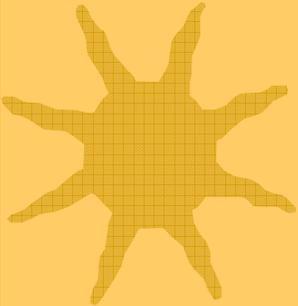
DSM2 South Delta EC Factors



★ SJR Inflow EC

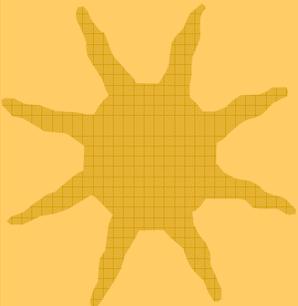
★ Tidal flows and tidal flow splits

★ Agricultural Diversions



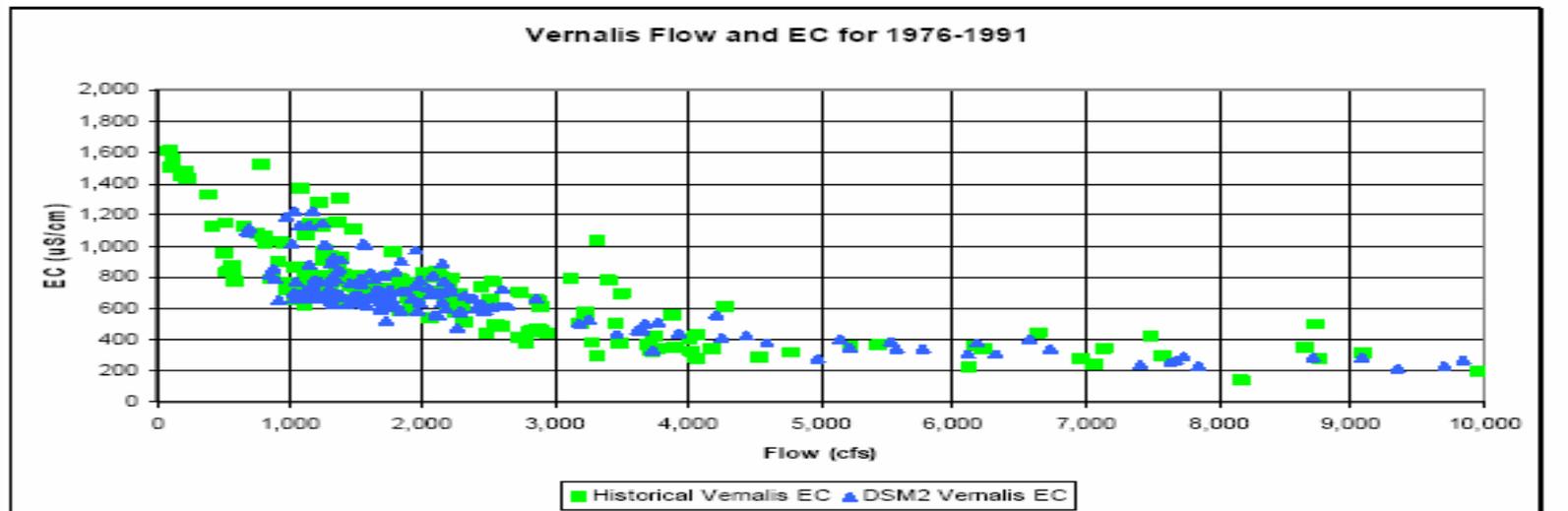
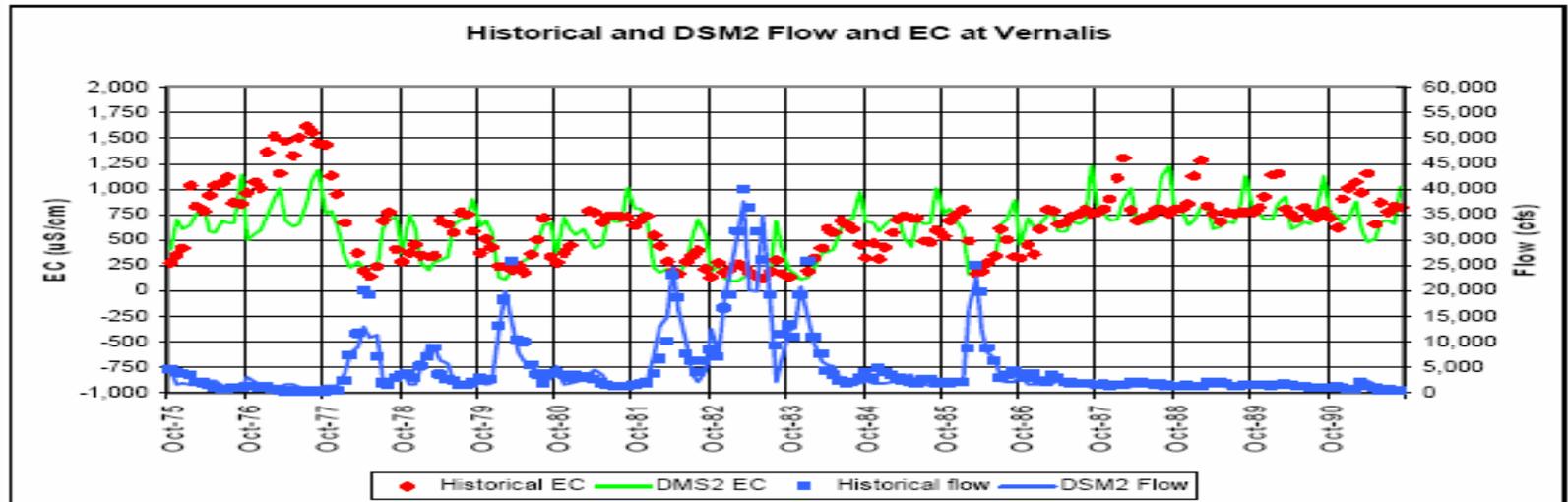
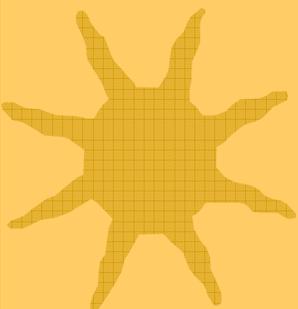
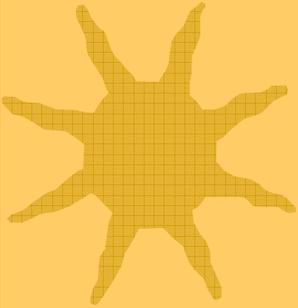
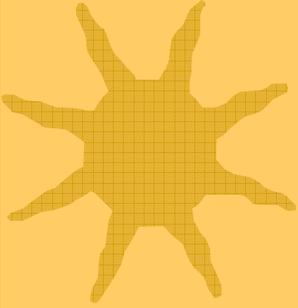
★ Agricultural Drainage flows and EC

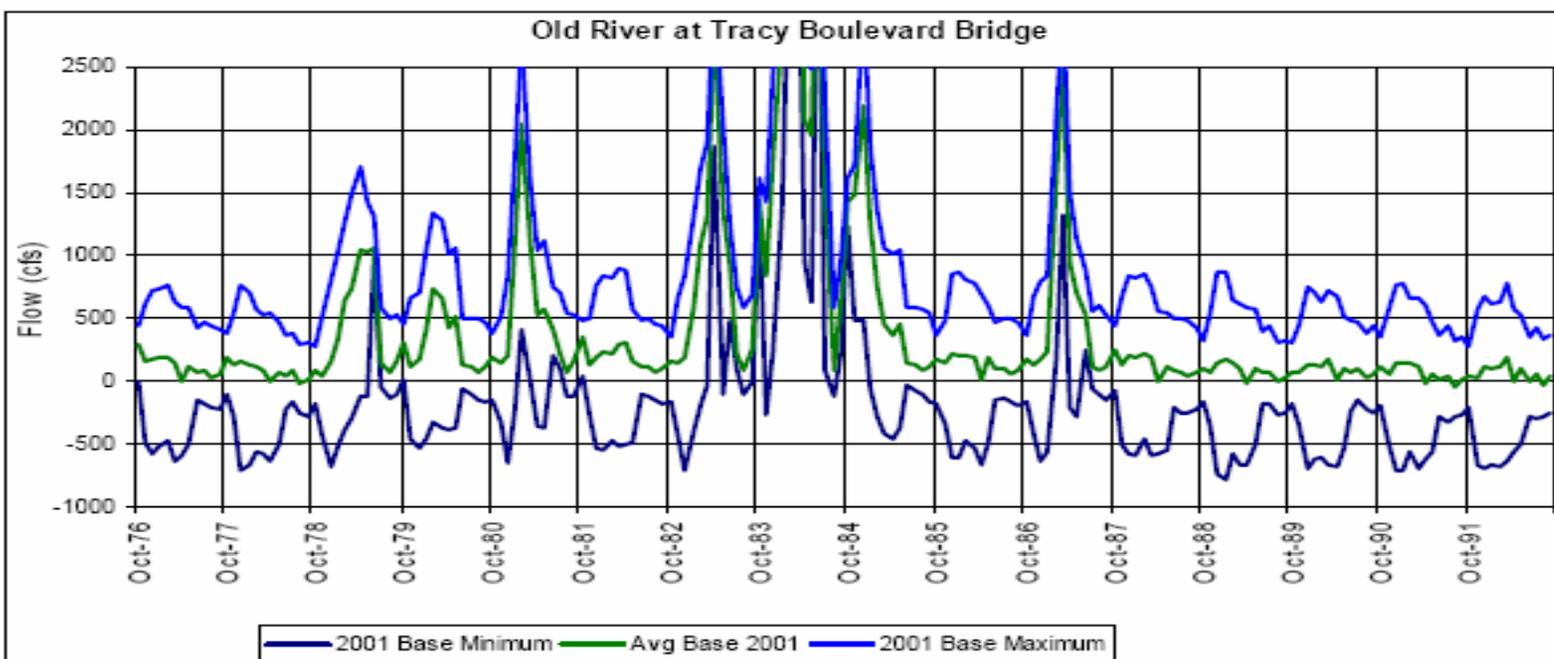
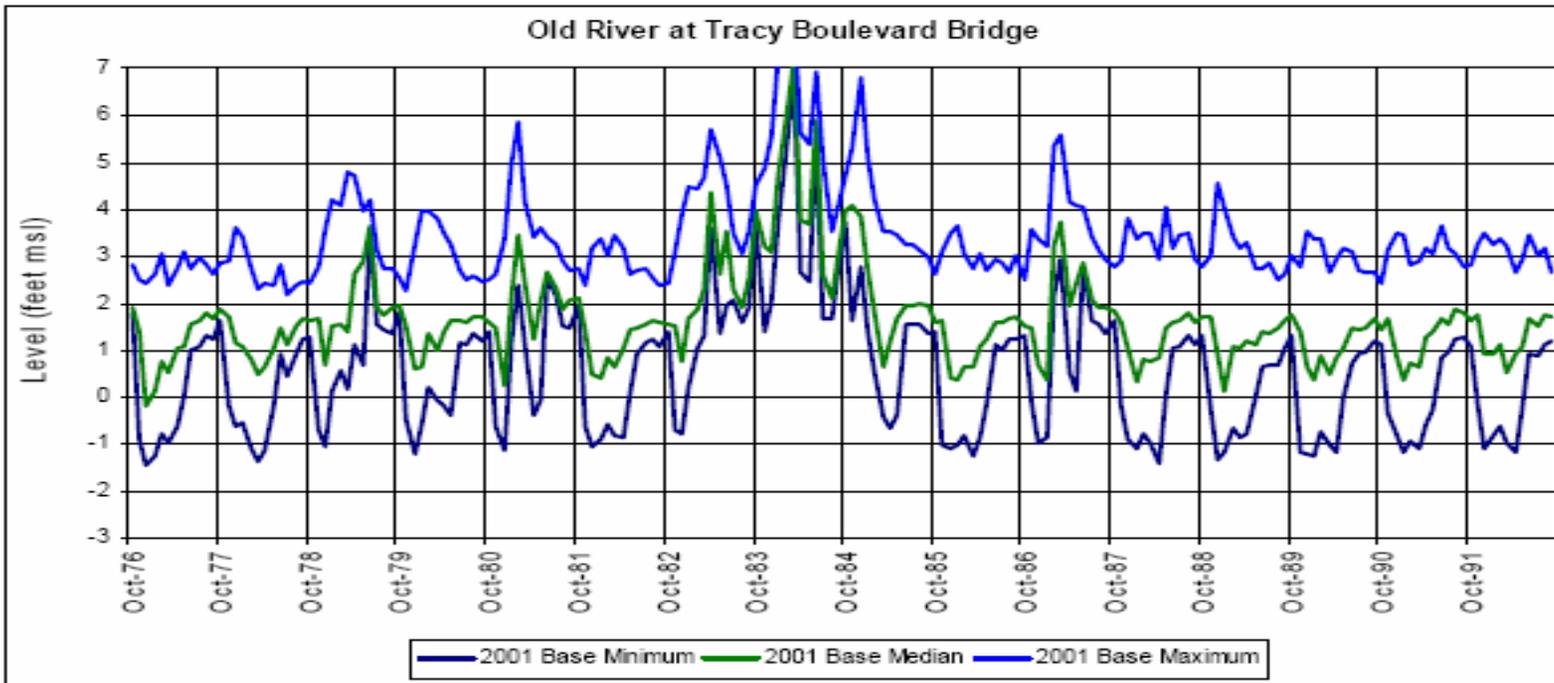
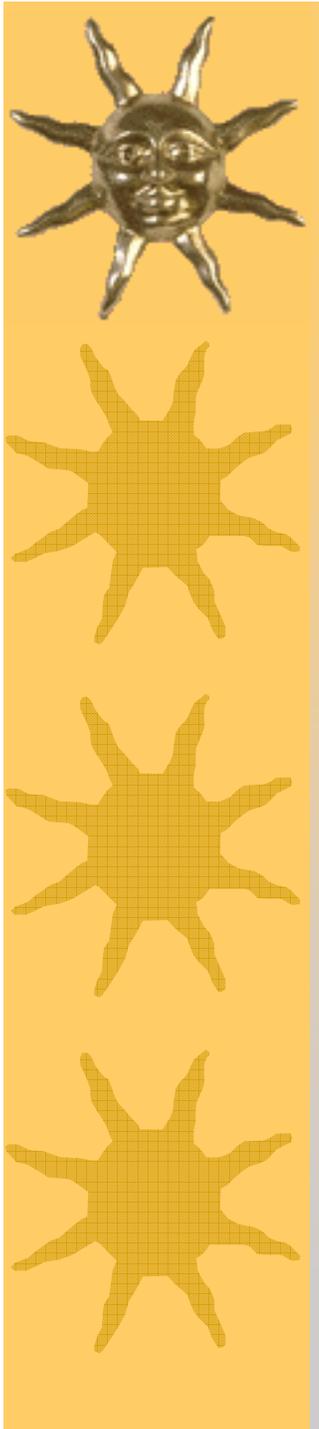
★ Wastewater flows and EC

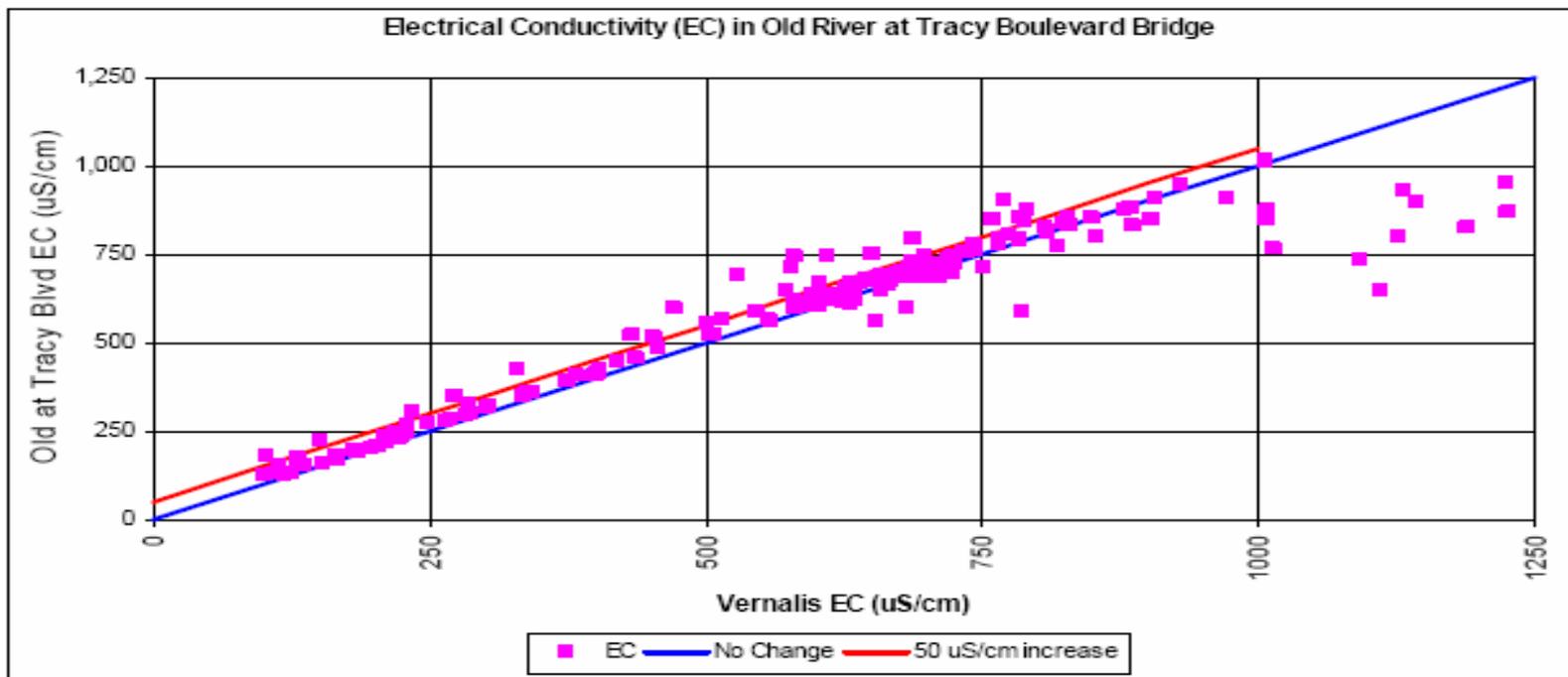
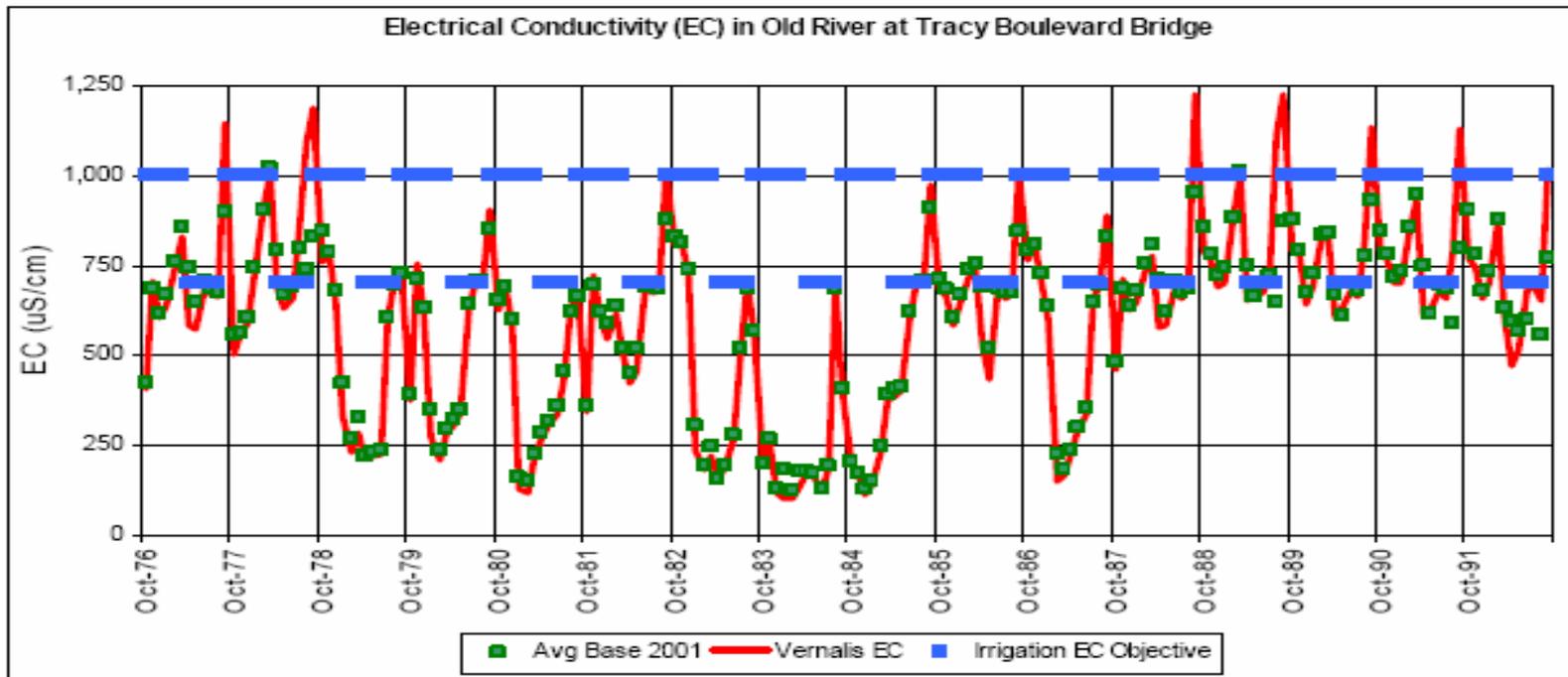
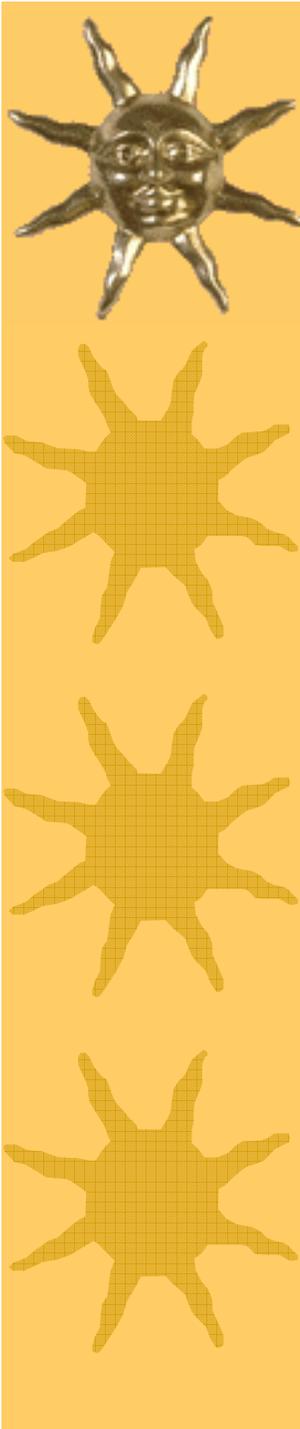


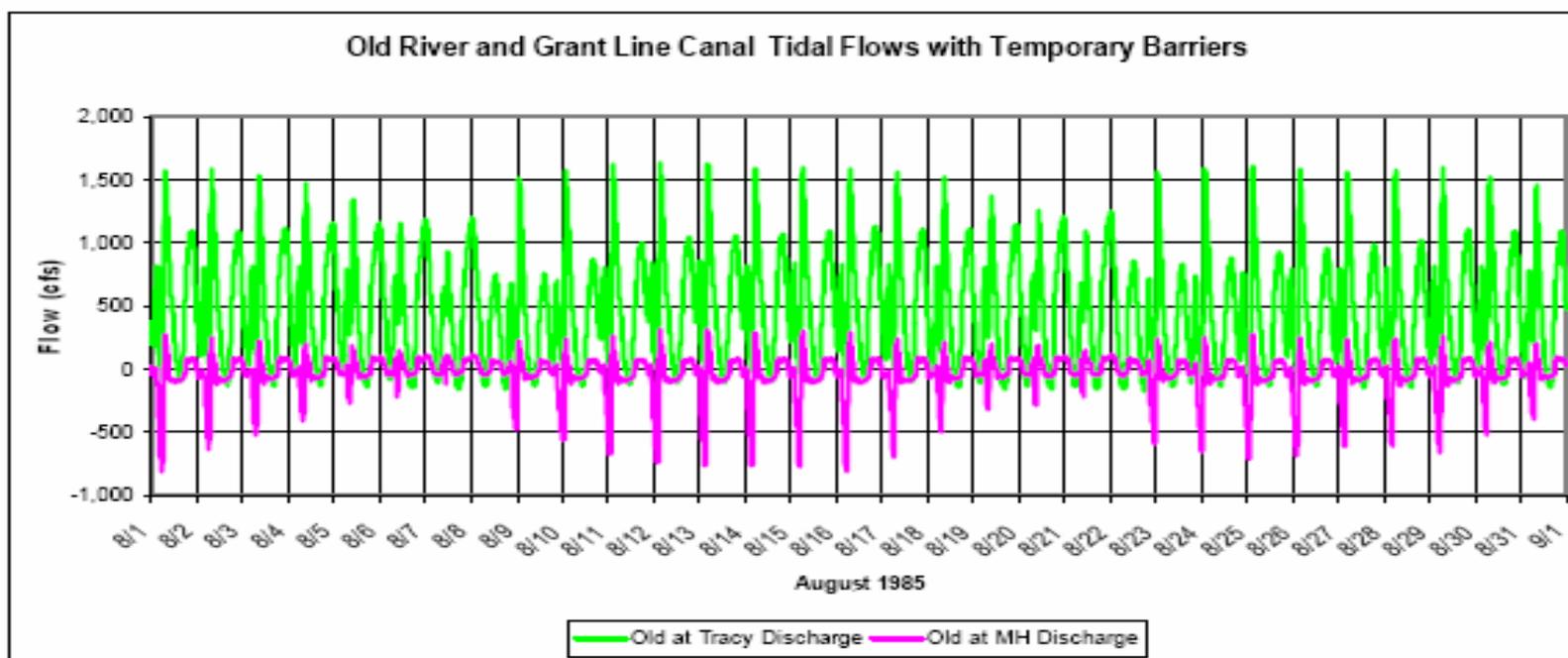
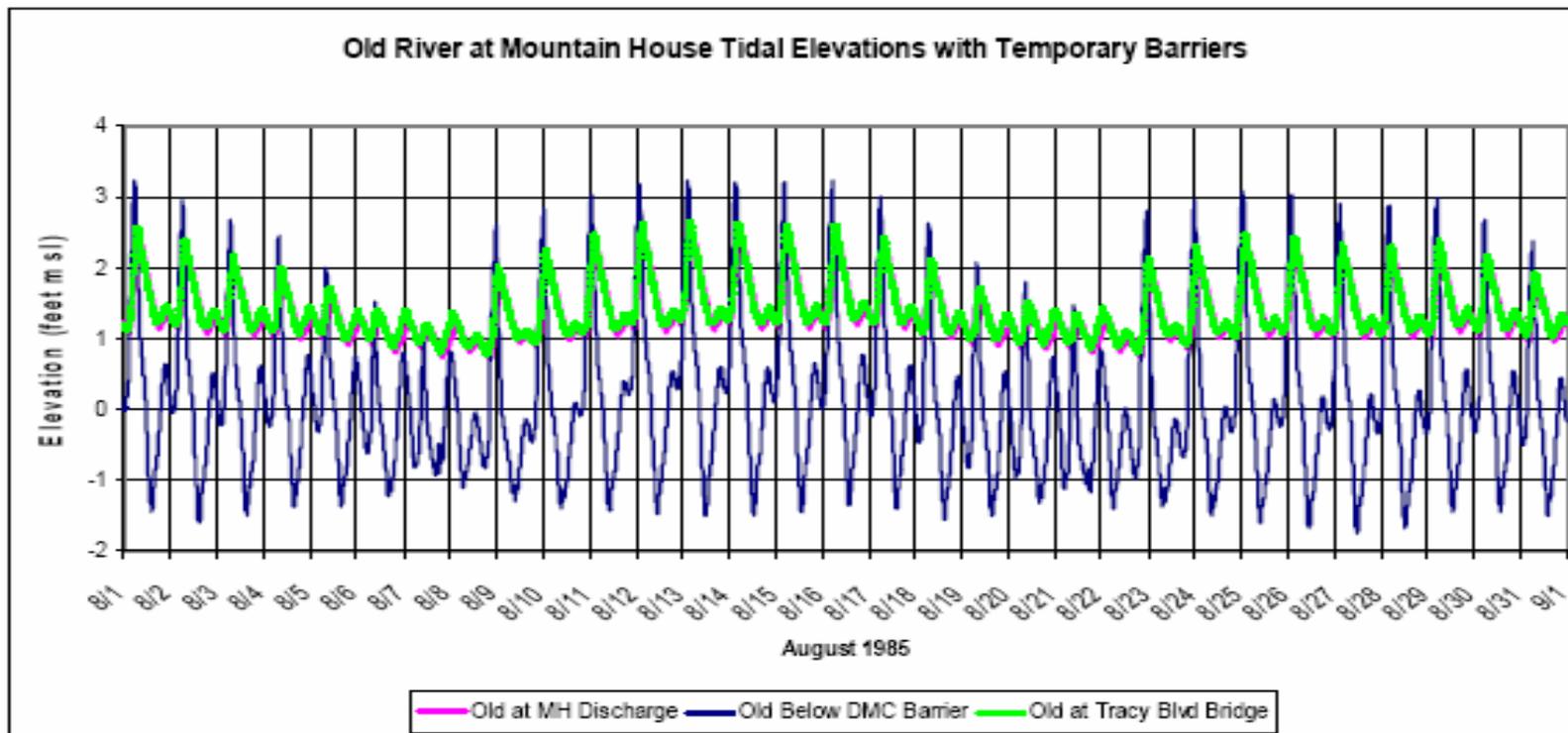
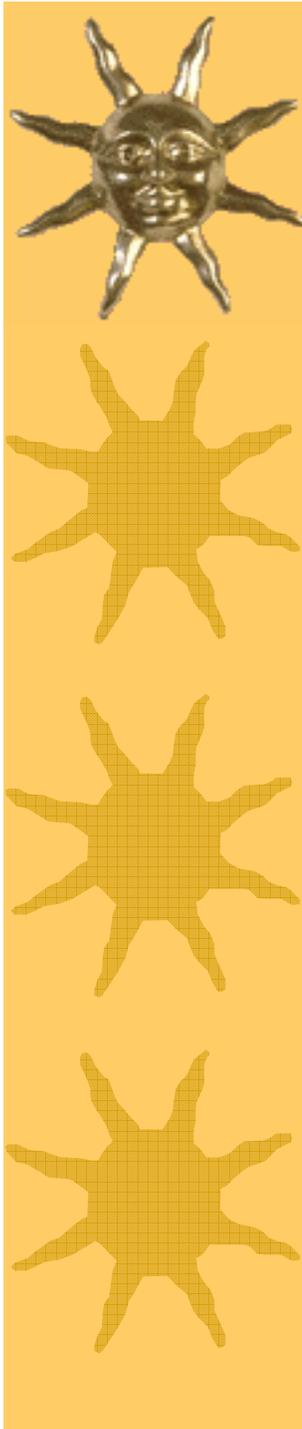


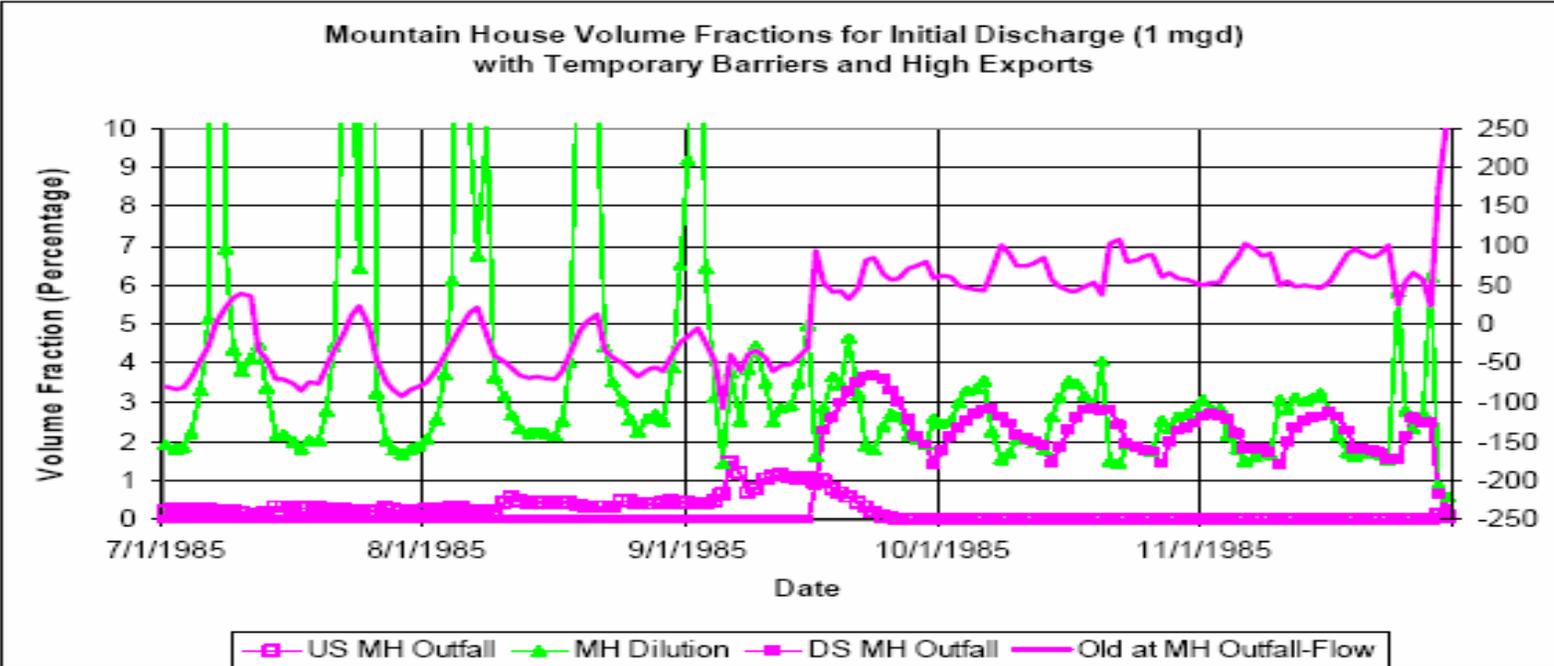
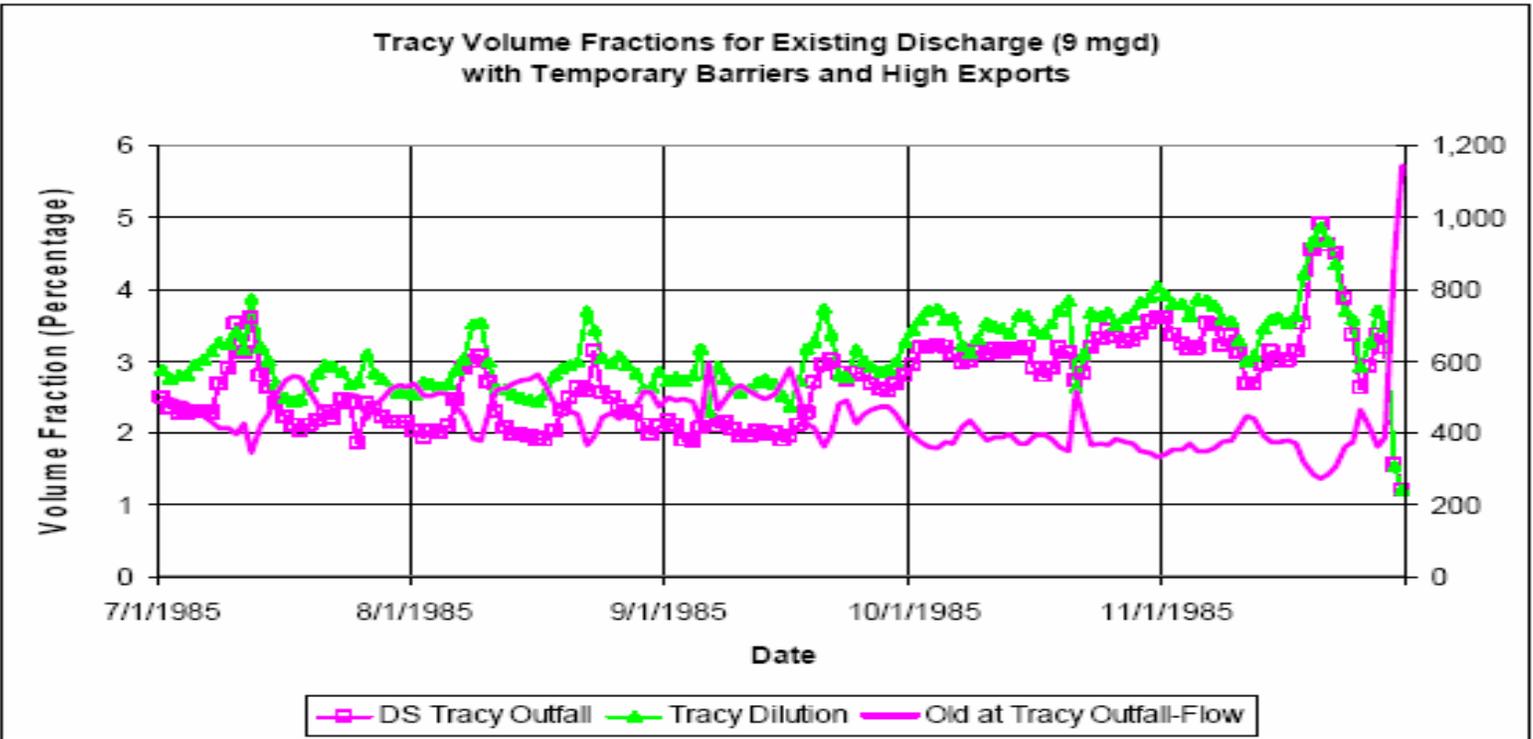
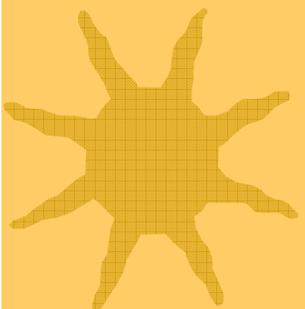
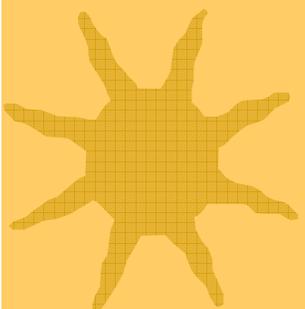
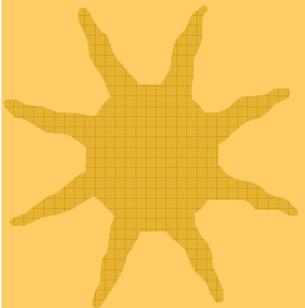
San Joaquin River Vernalis EC

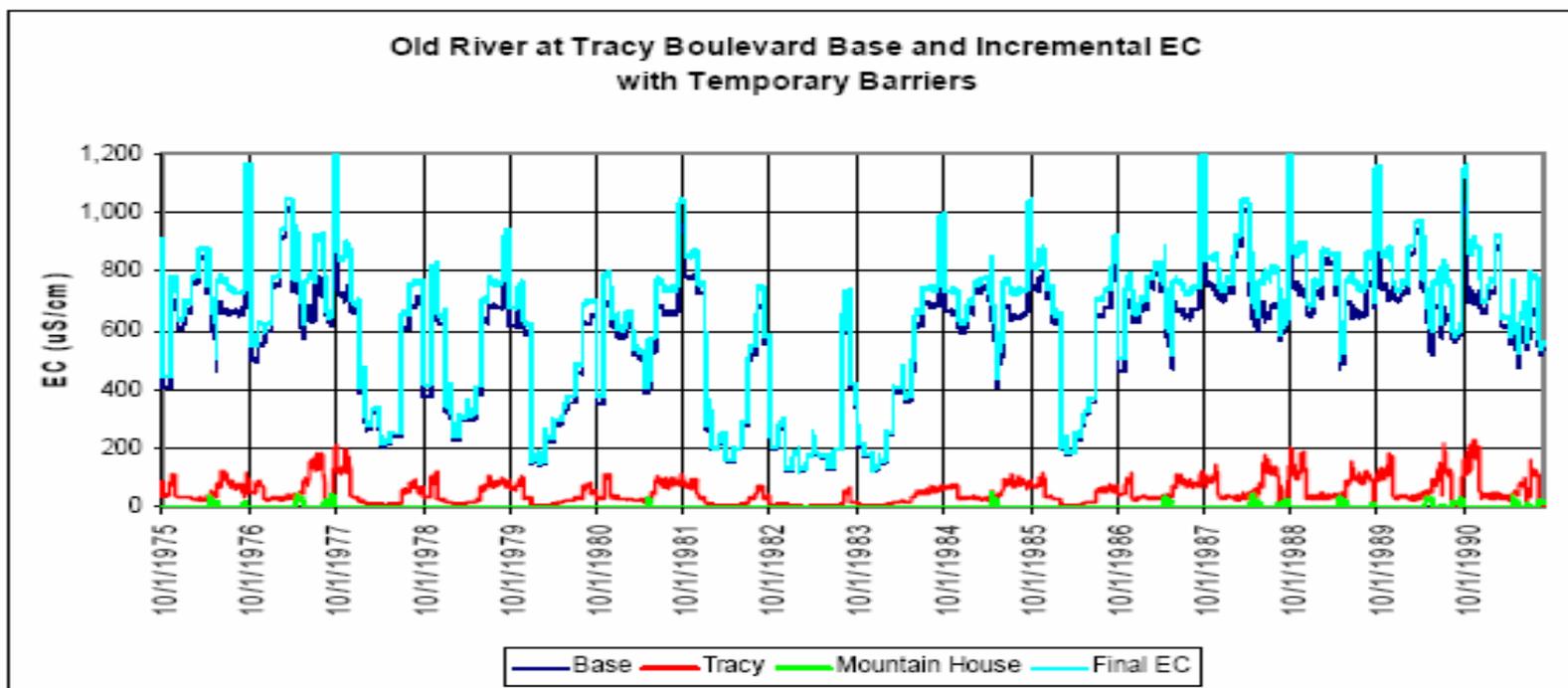
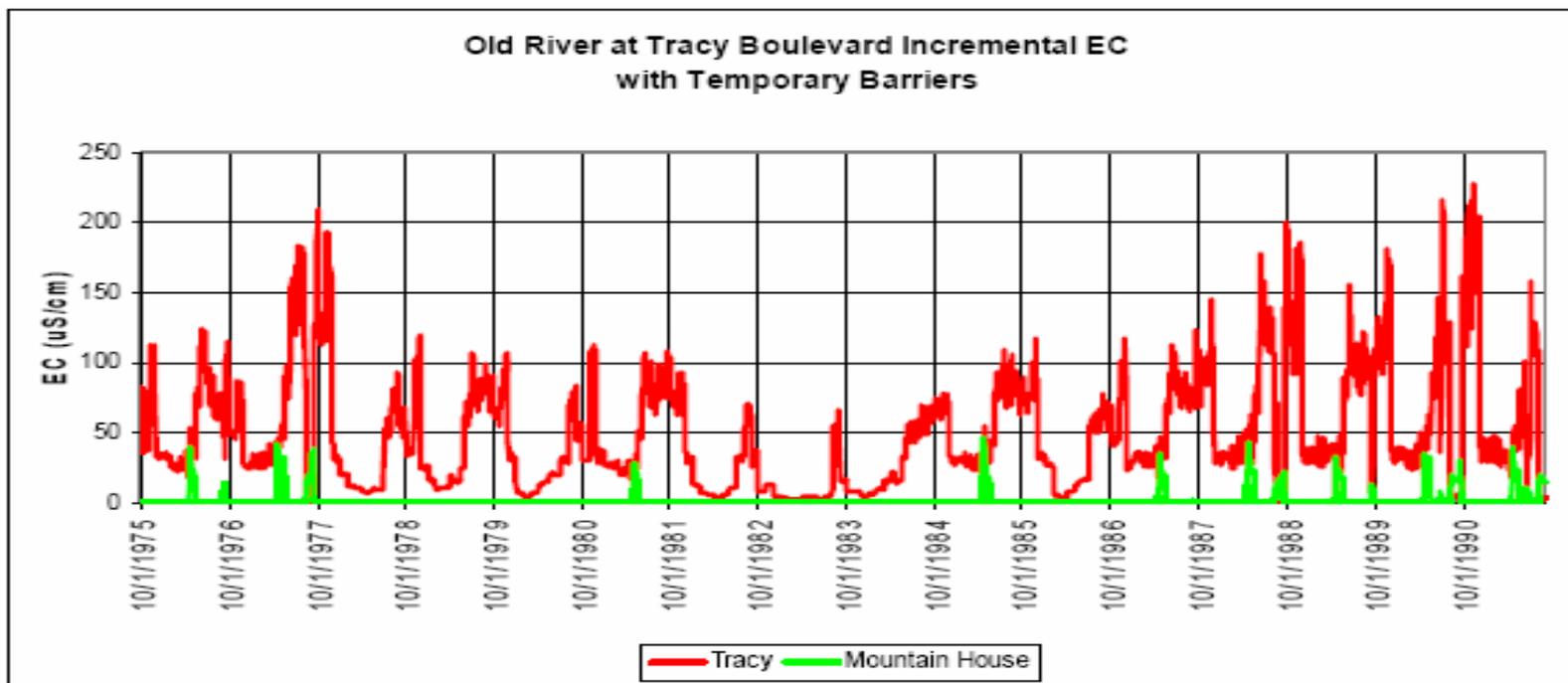
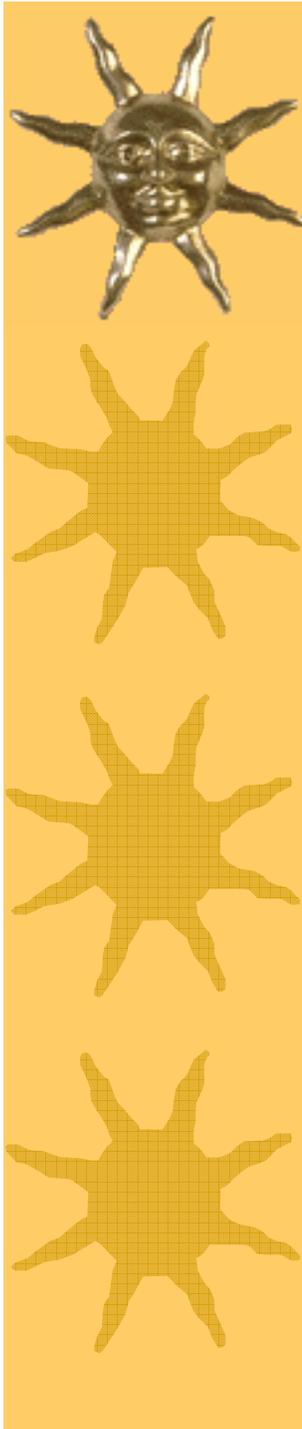


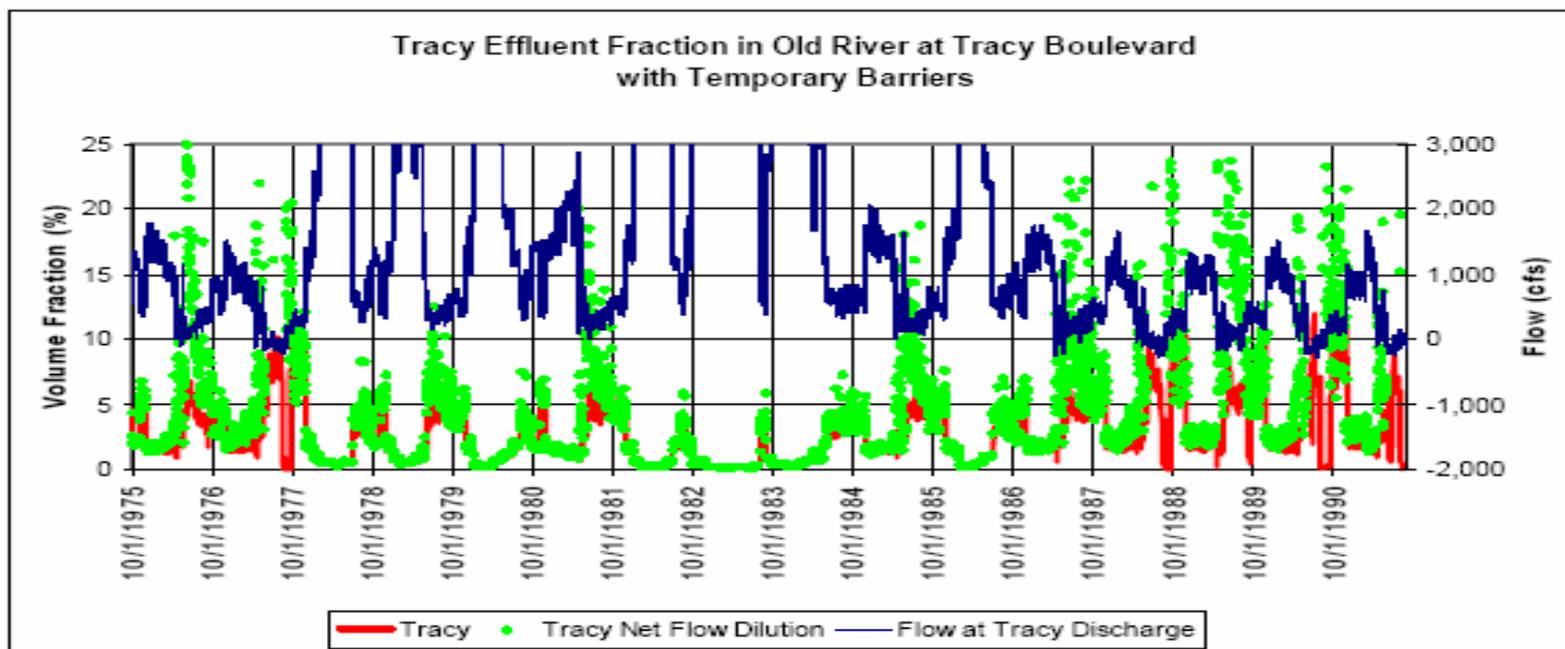
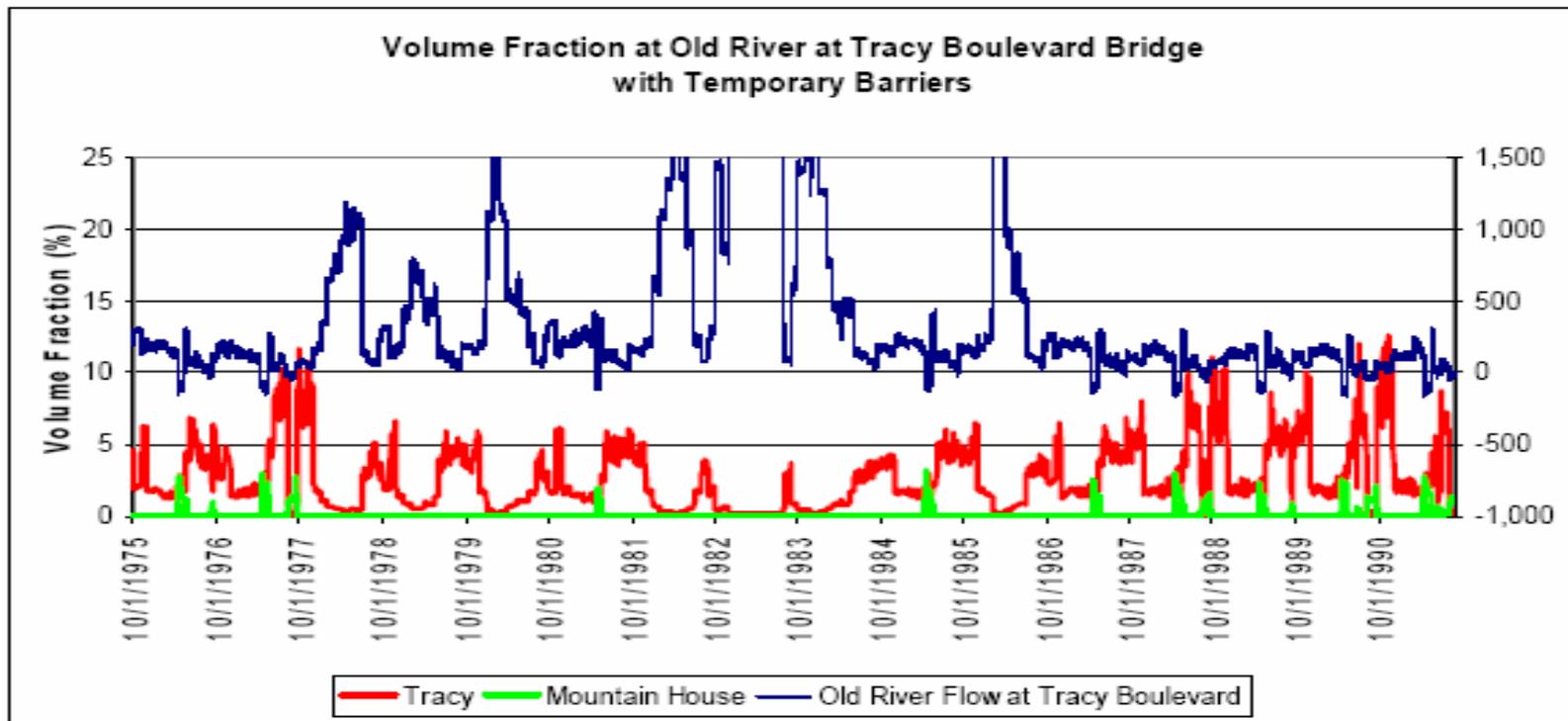
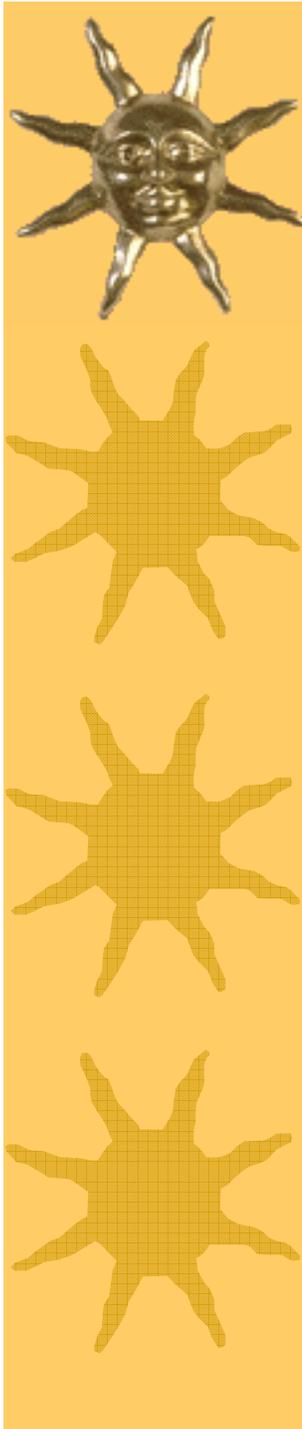


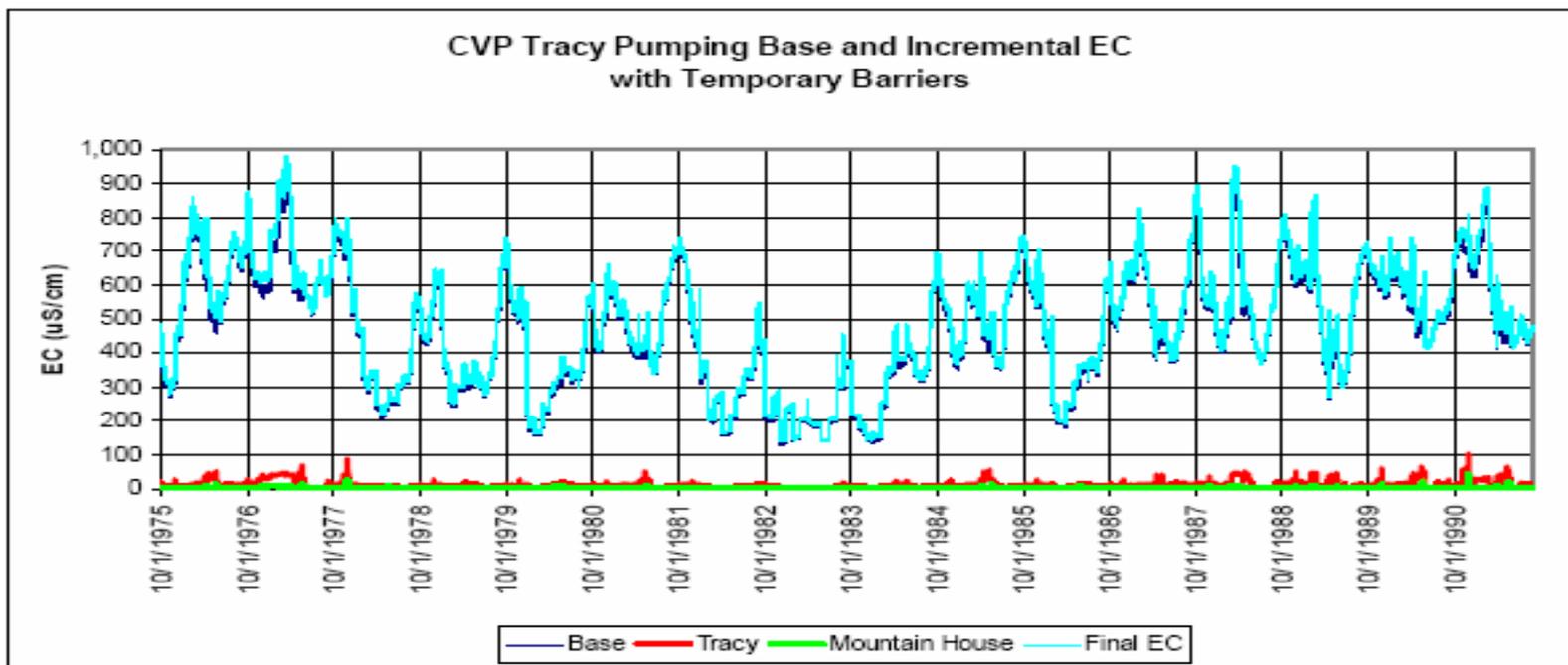
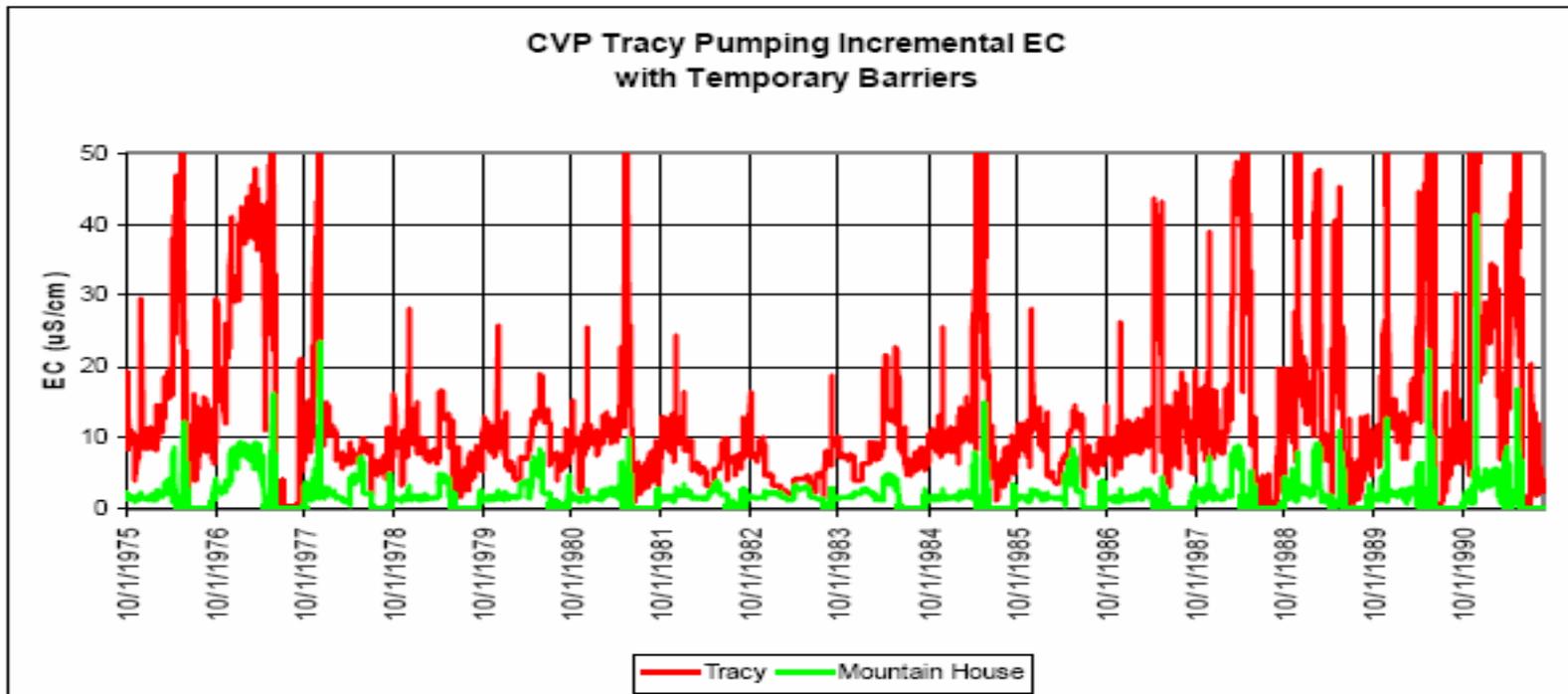
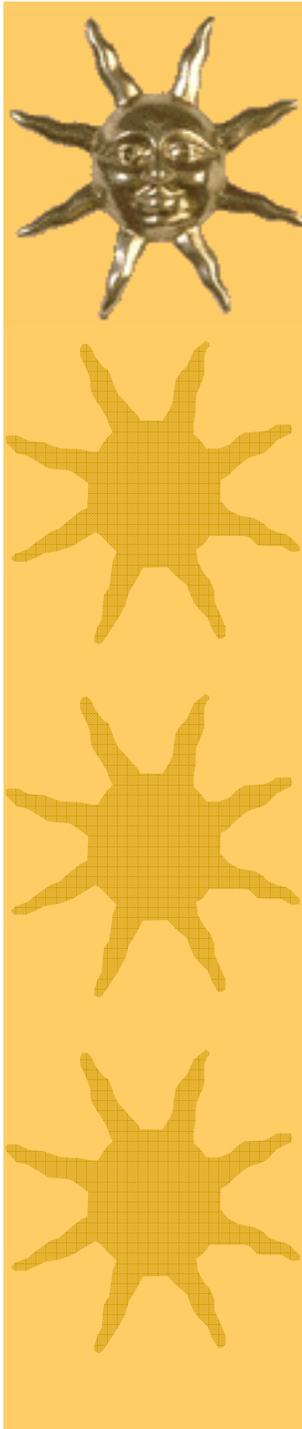


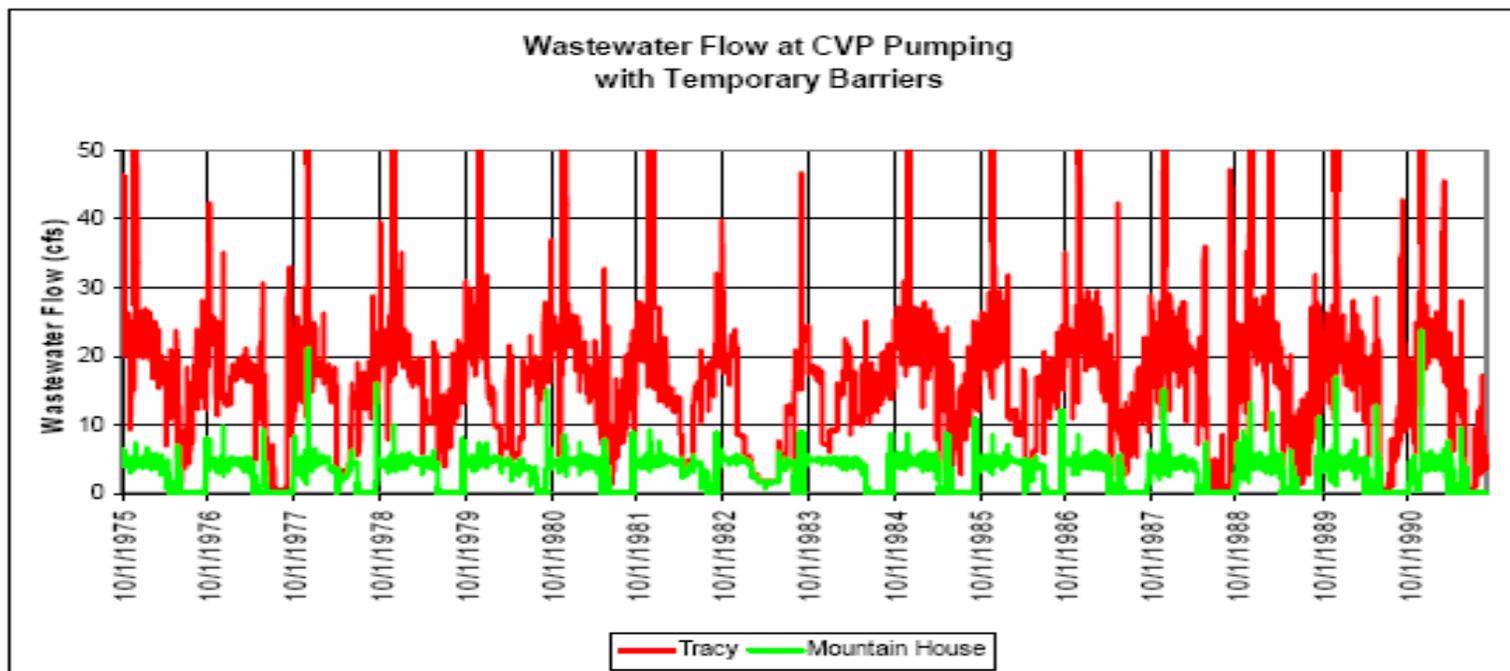
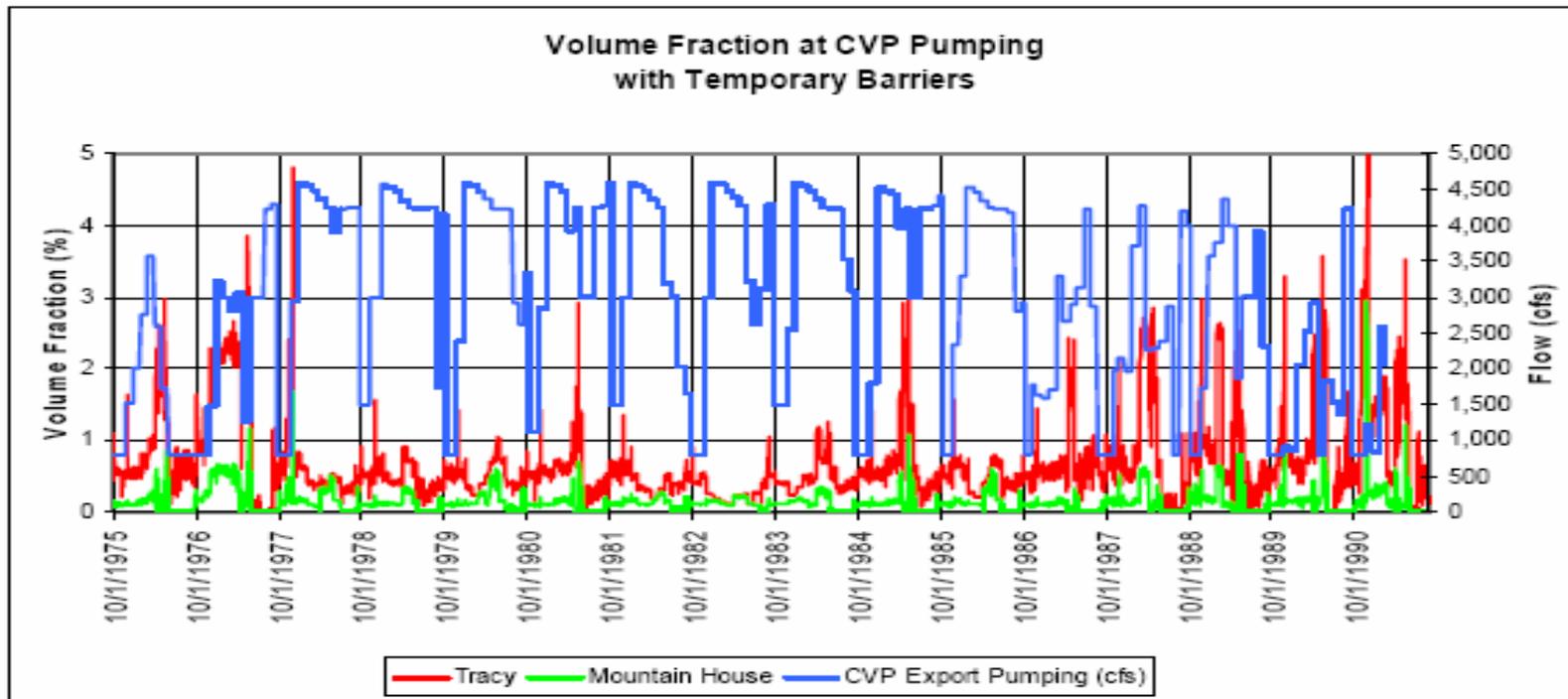
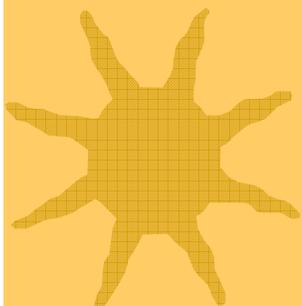
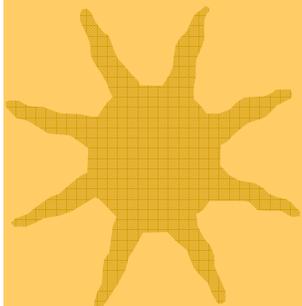
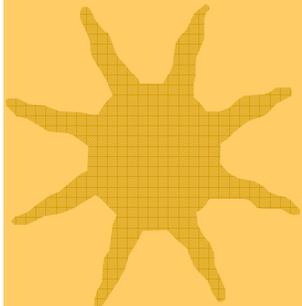






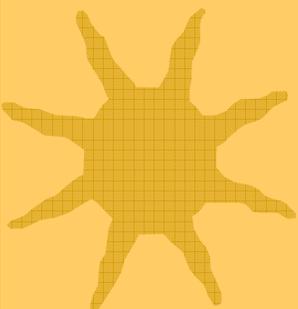
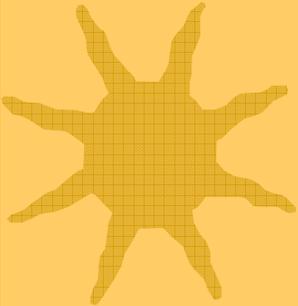
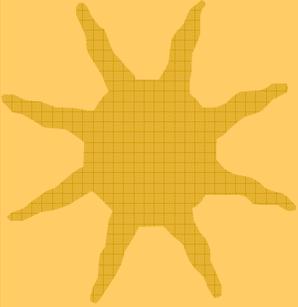




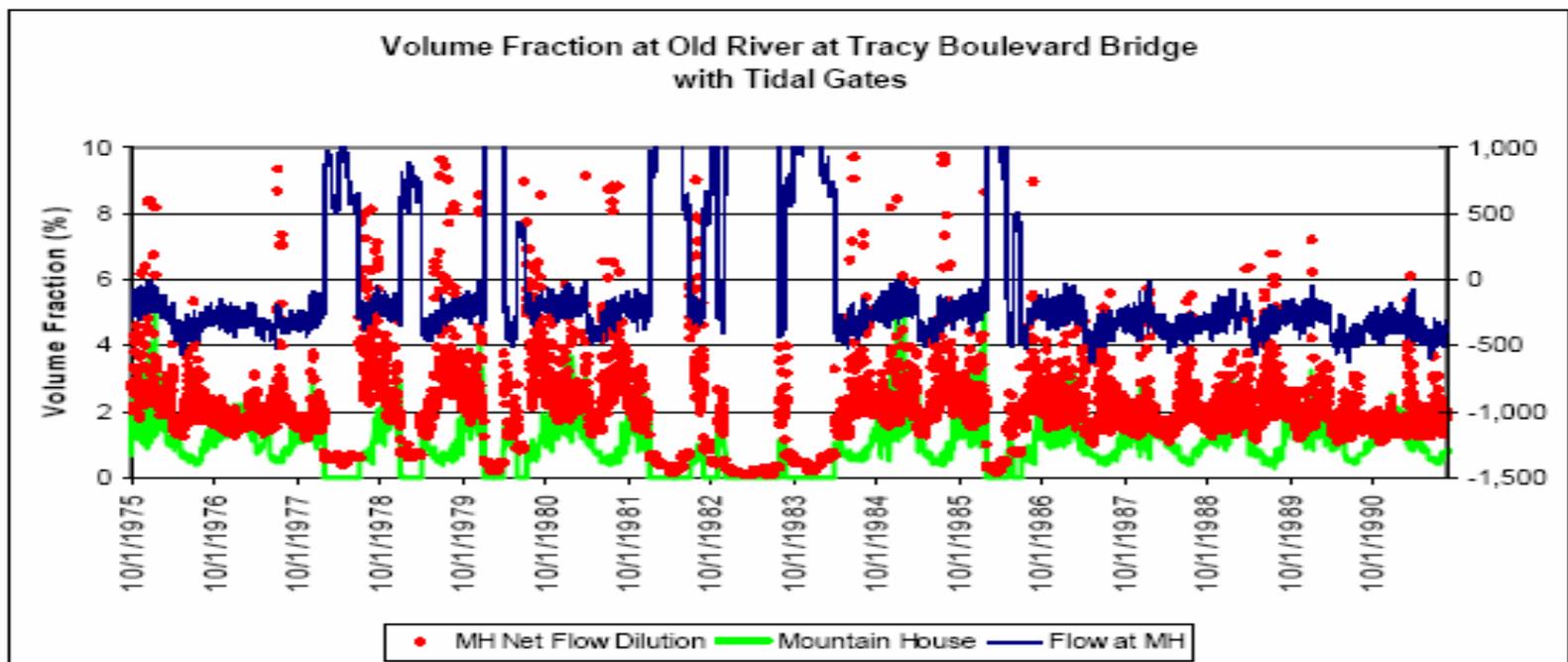
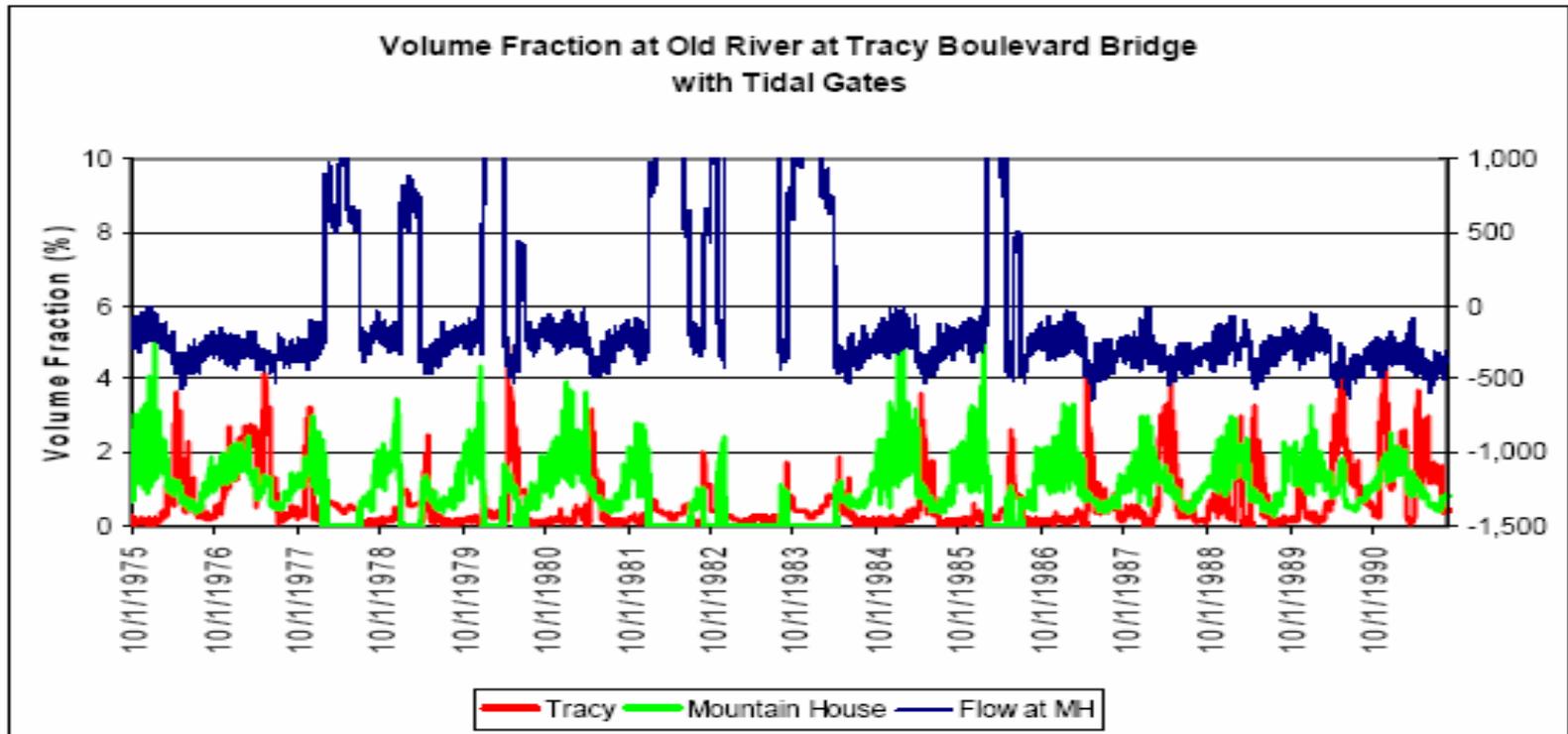
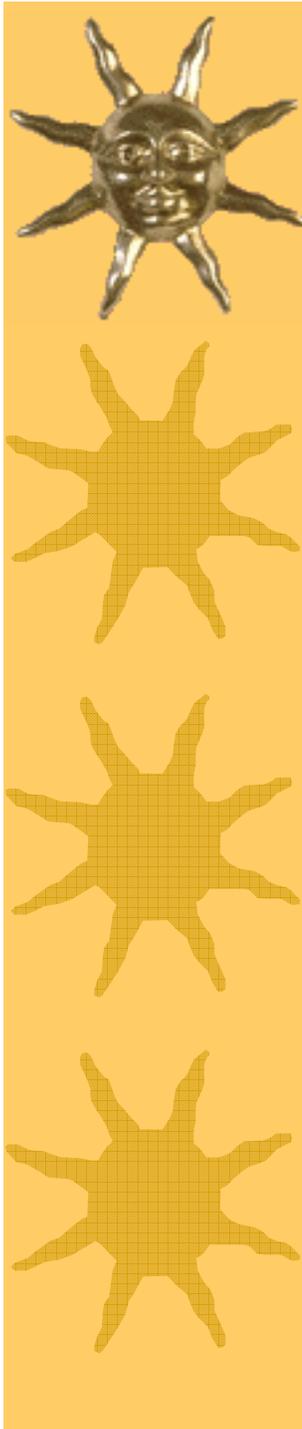


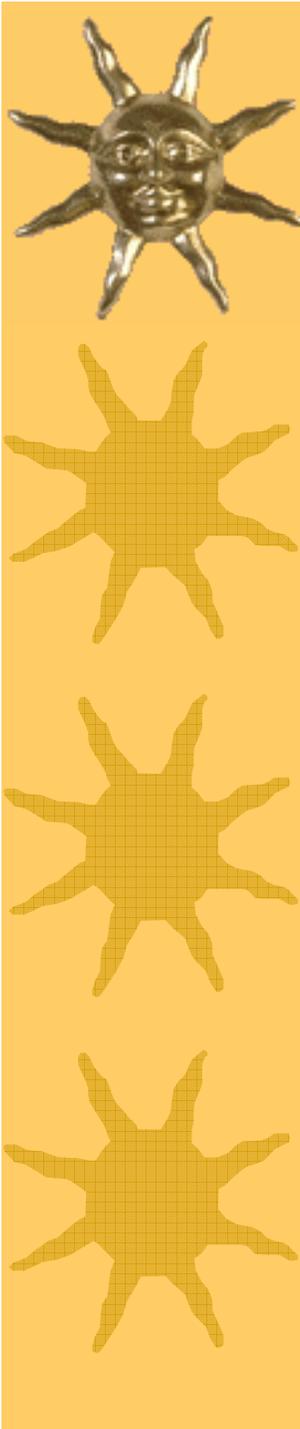


South Delta Tidal Gates

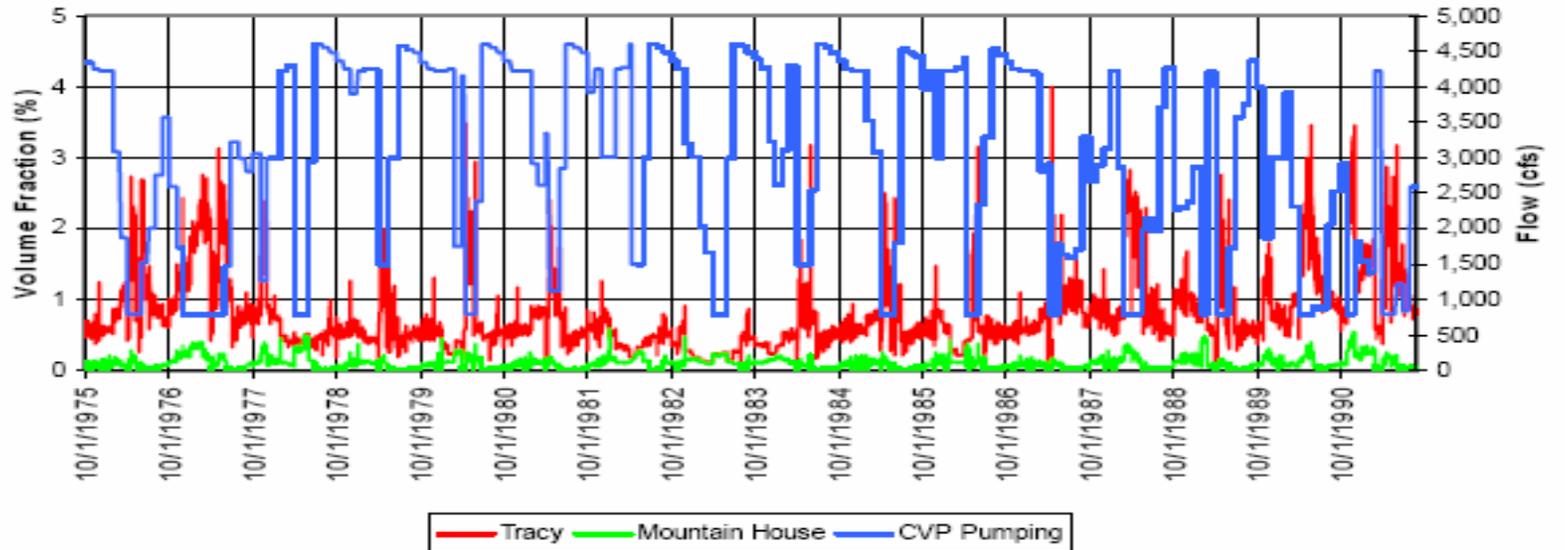


- ★ SDIP head of Old River gate operations should provide a minimum flow past Tracy
- ★ Old River at DMC and Middle River gates will provide a minimum upstream tidal pumping flow during irrigation season
- ★ CVP and SWP export pumping will provide similar large dilution of wastewater flow with or without gates

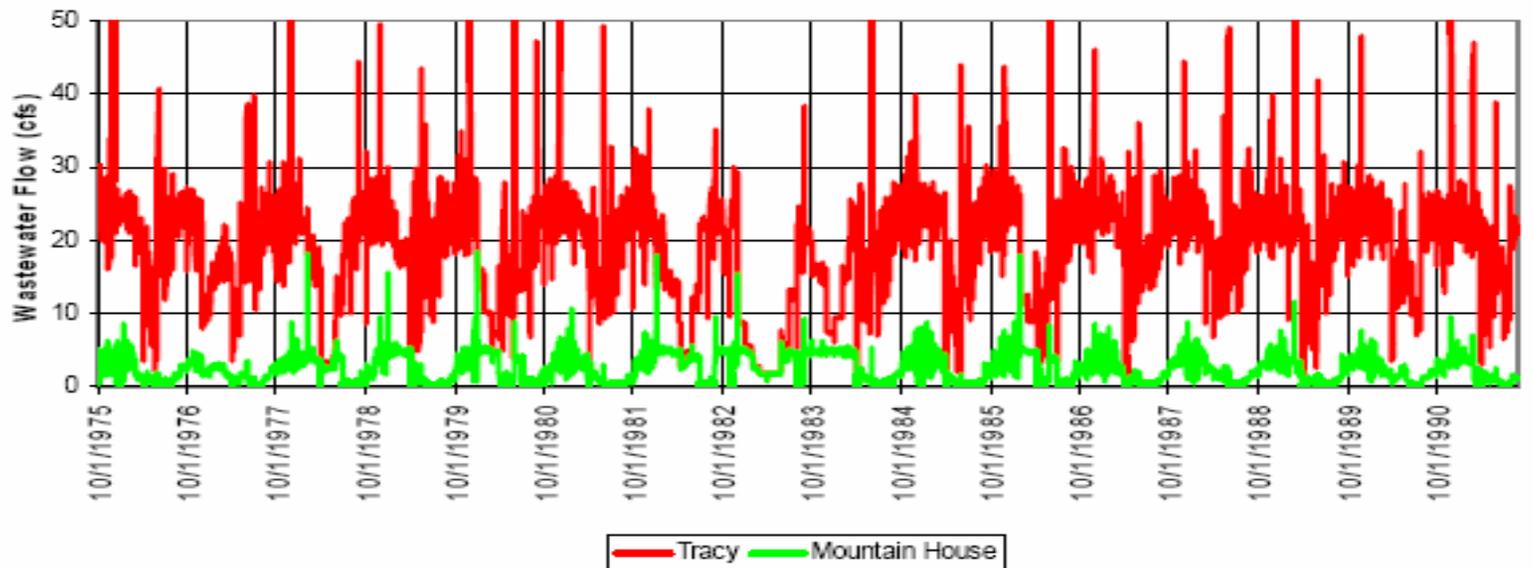


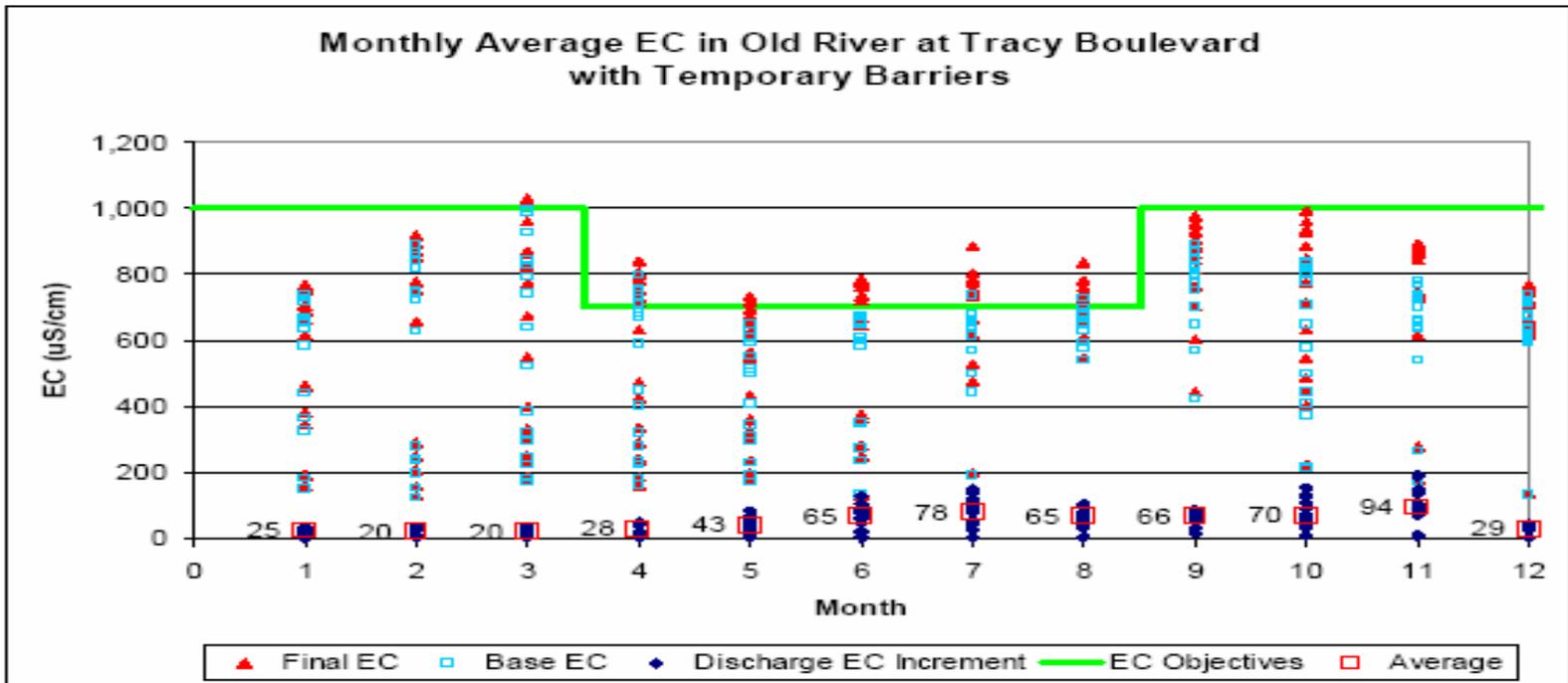
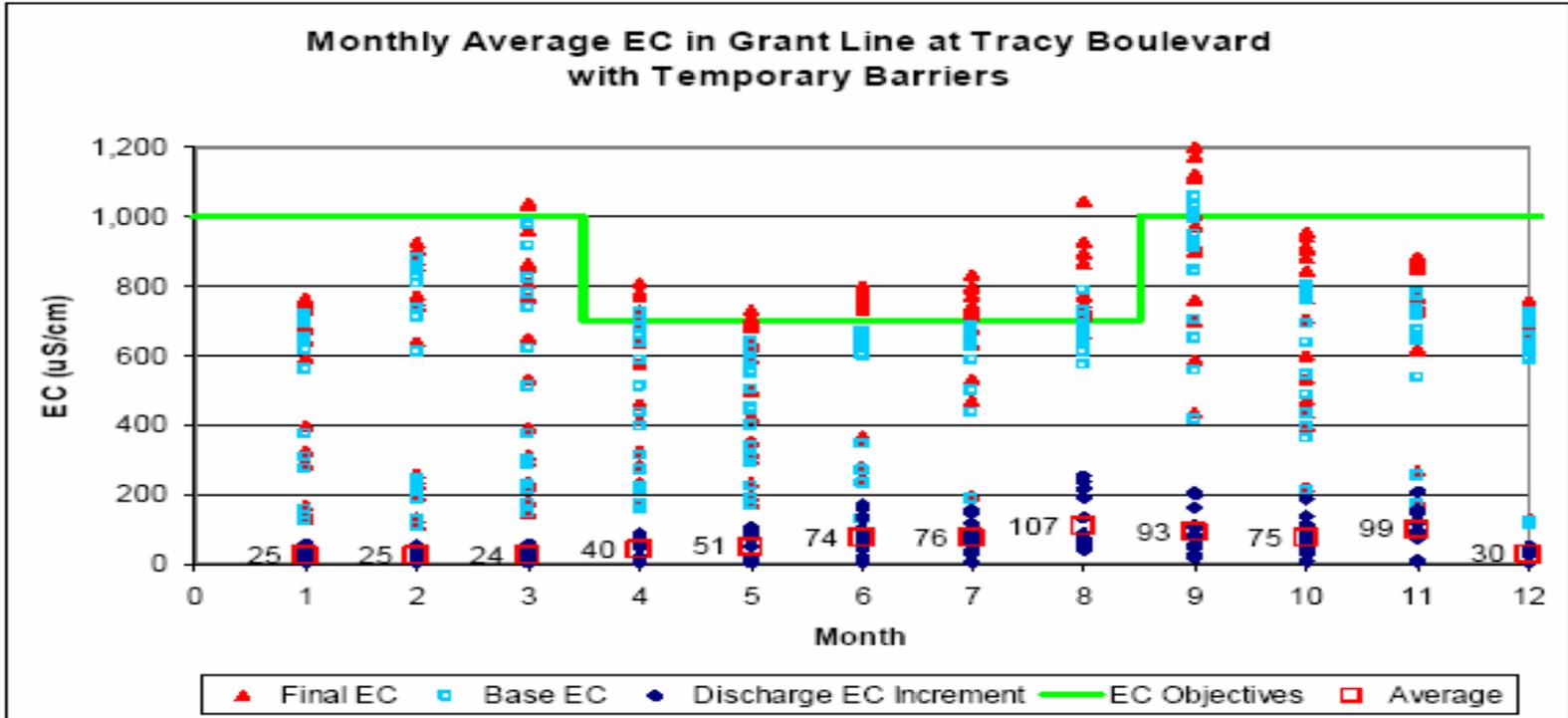
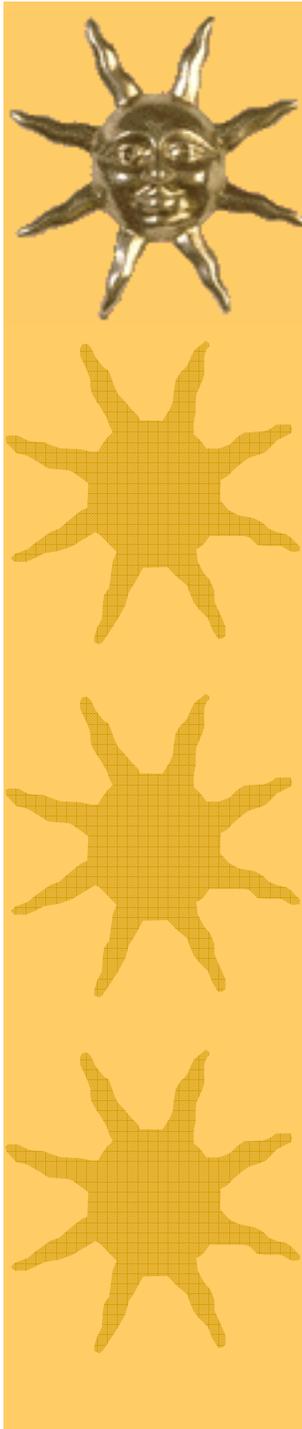


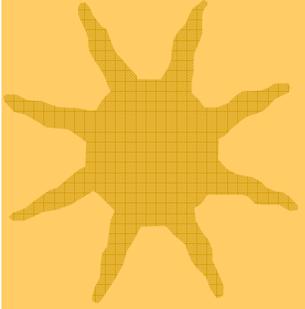
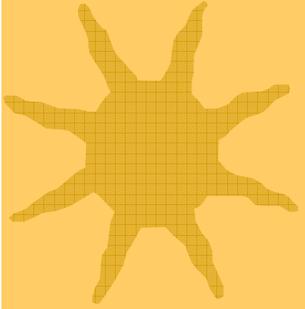
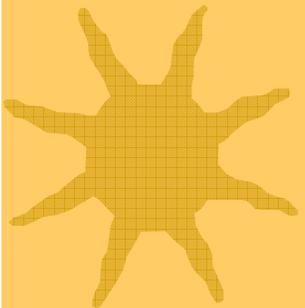
**Effluent Fraction at CVP Pumping
with Tidal Gates**



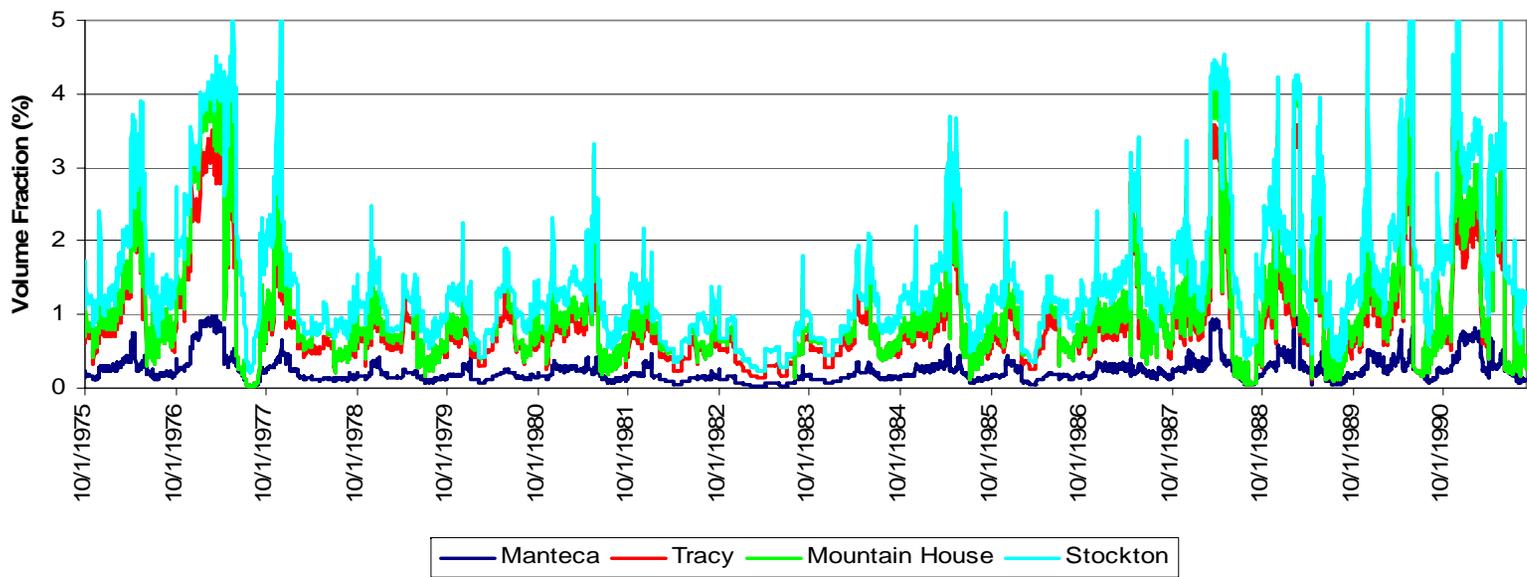
**Wastewater Flow at CVP Pumping
with Tidal Gates**



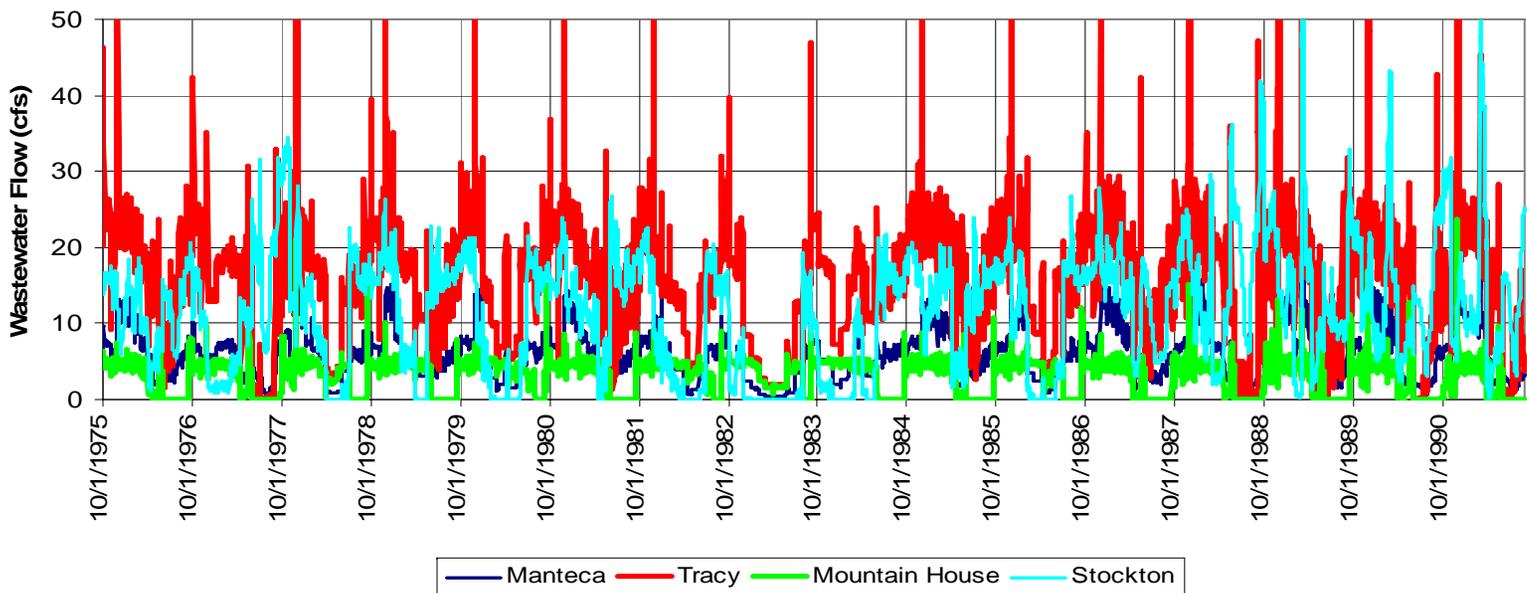




Cumulative Volume Fraction at CVP Pumping with Temporary Barriers

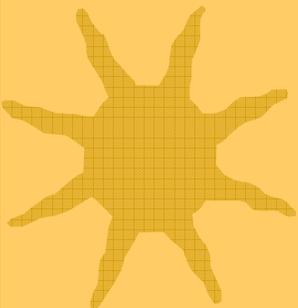
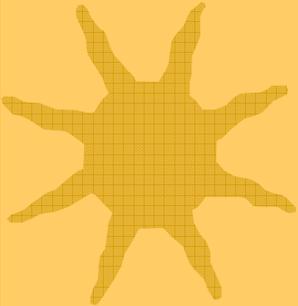
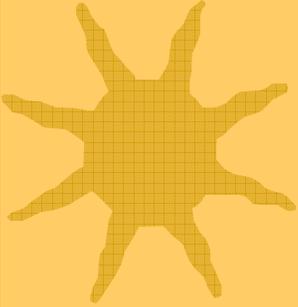


Wastewater Flow at CVP Pumping with Temporary Barriers





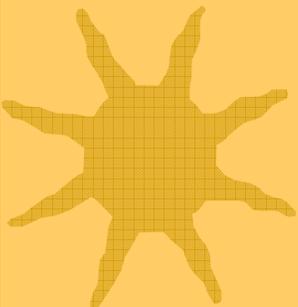
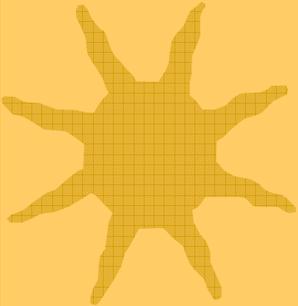
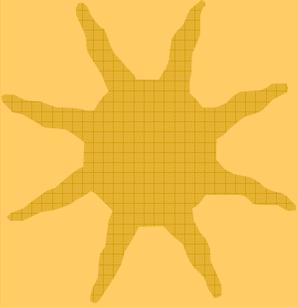
DSM2 Salinity Simulation



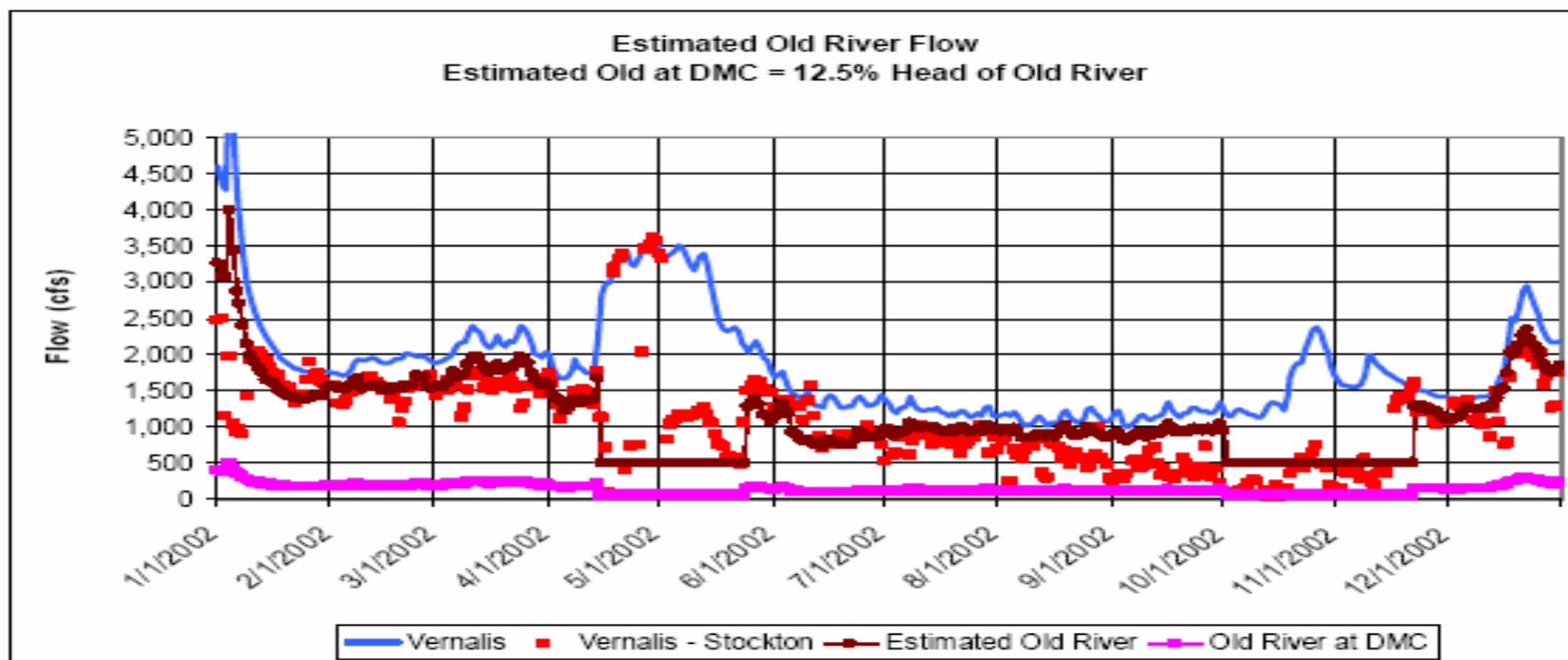
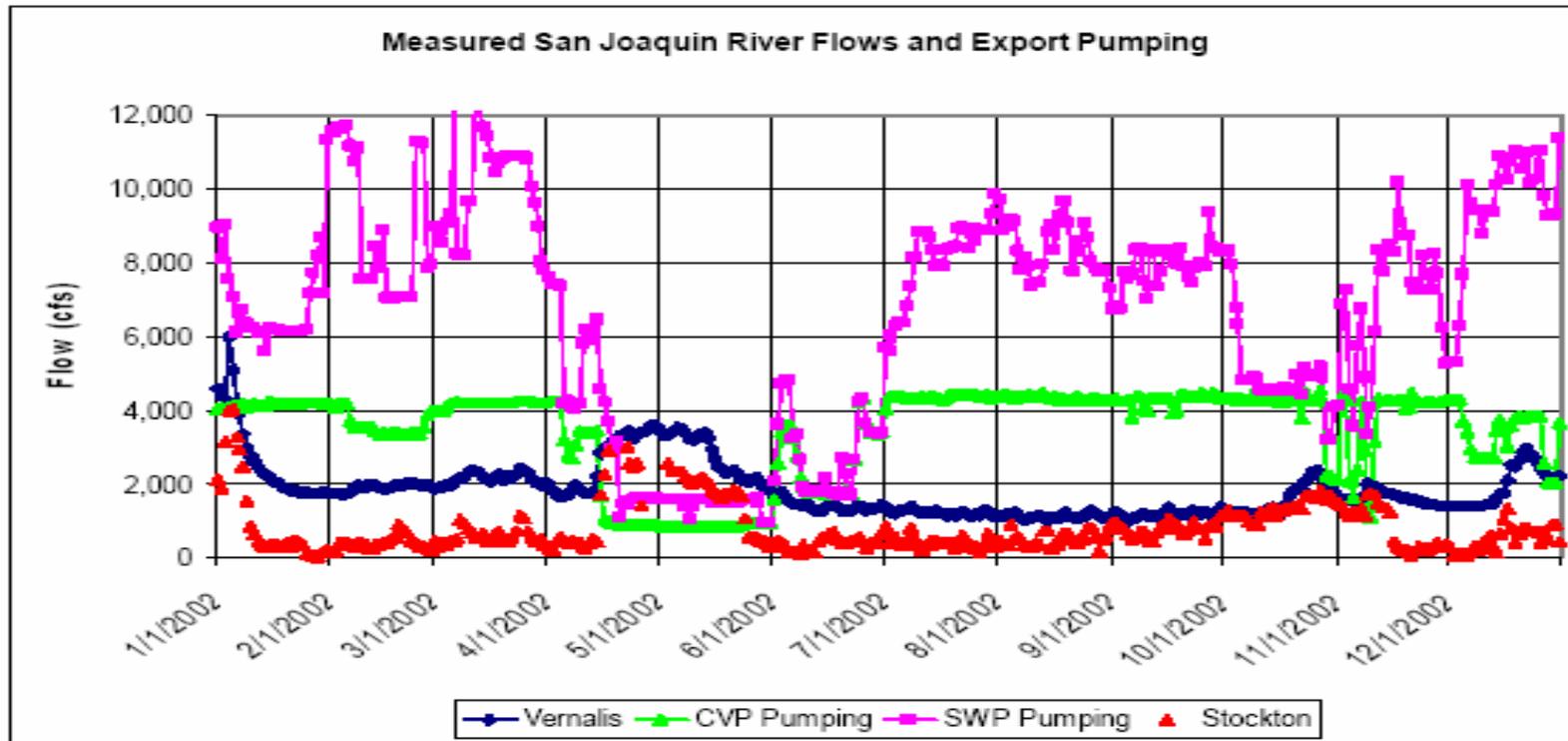
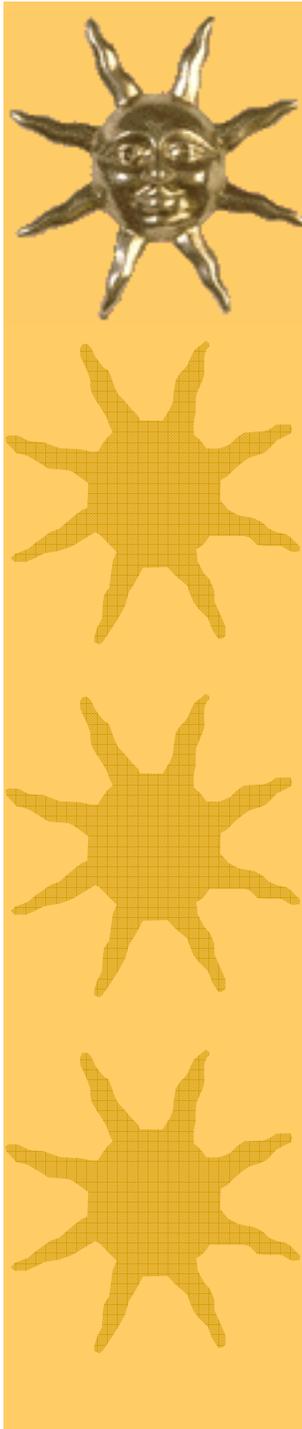
- ★ Range of flows (years) can be simulated
- ★ San Joaquin River Vernalis EC?
- ★ Agricultural diversion and drainage?
- ★ Tidal flows with barriers or gates?
- ★ Wastewater effluent EC?
- ★ DSM2 daily average volume fraction =
discharge/(Daily net flow + discharge)

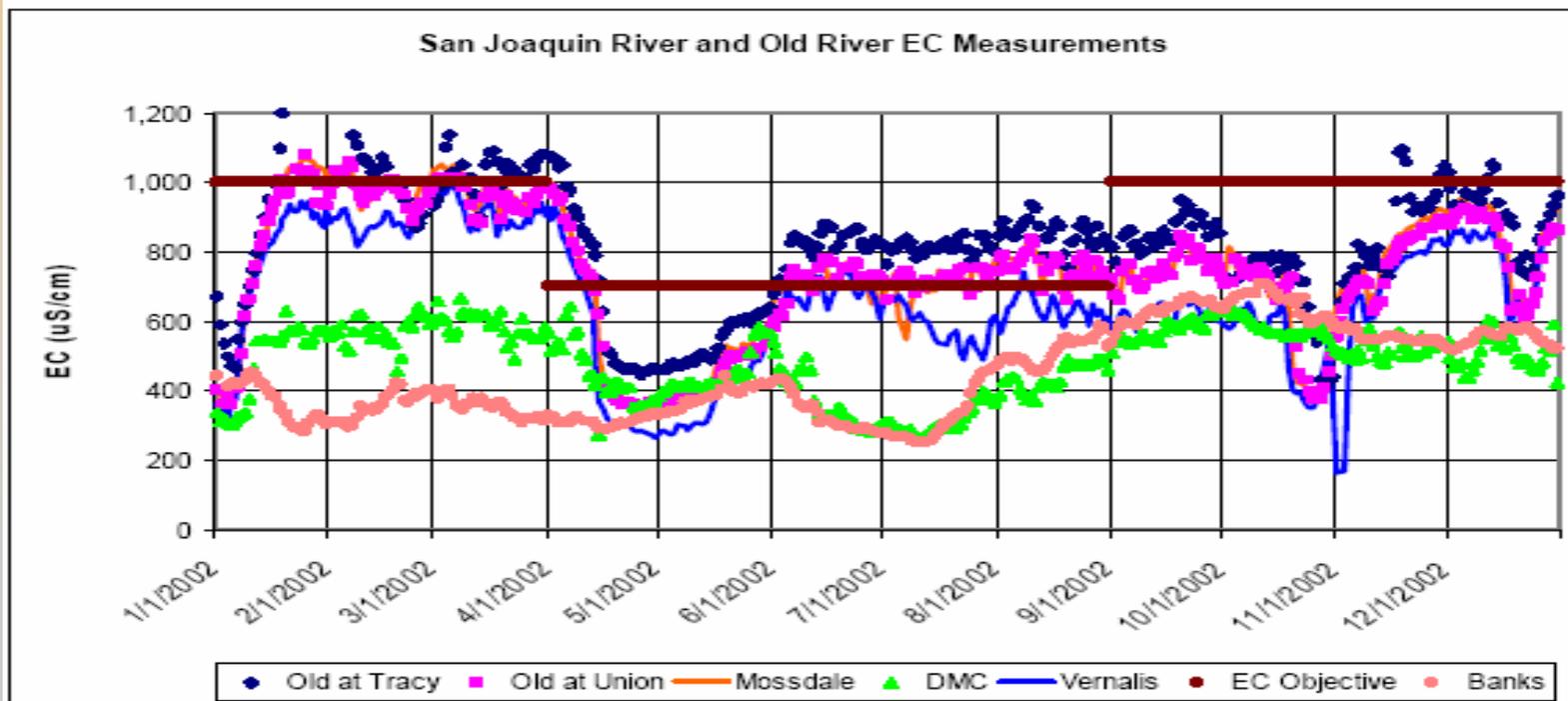
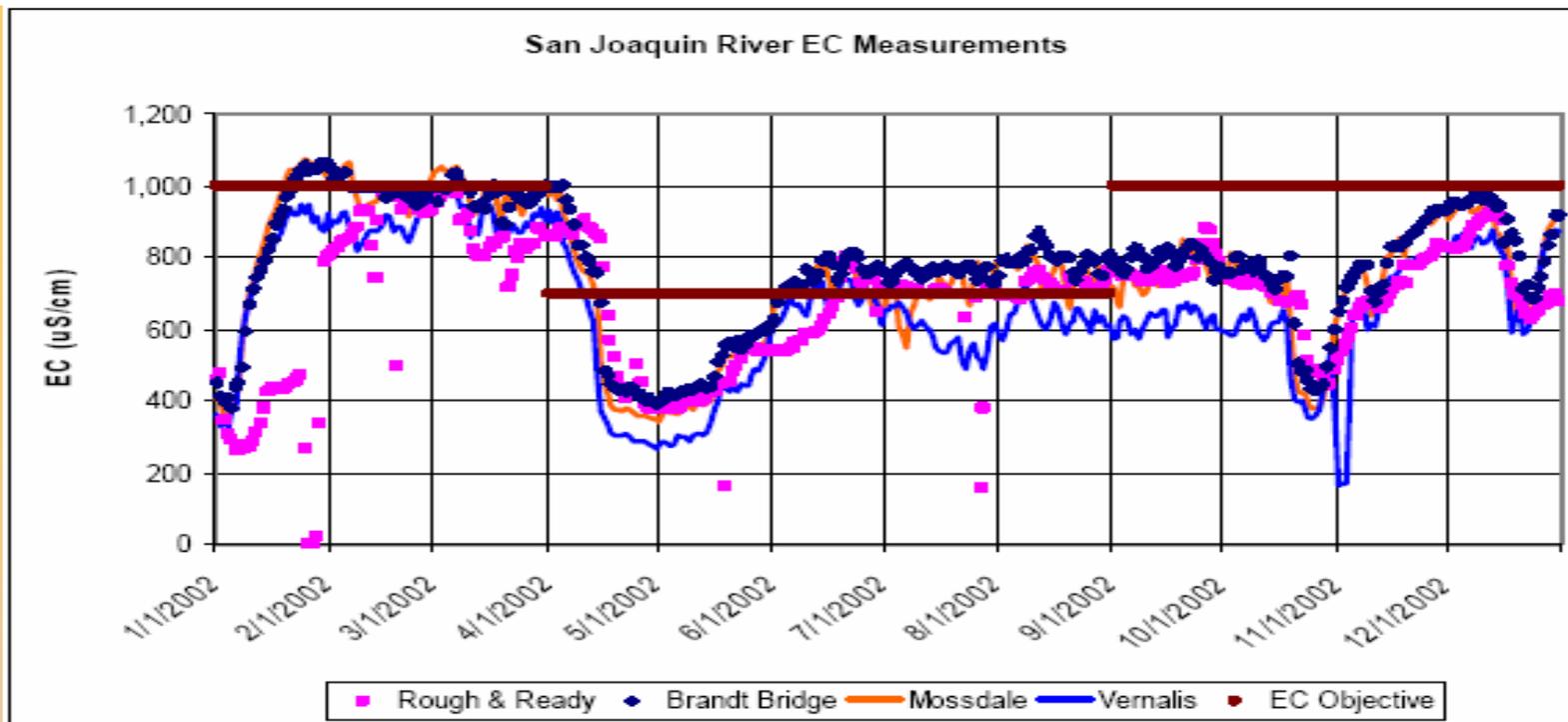
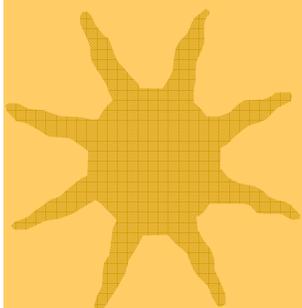
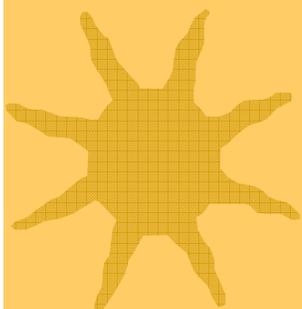
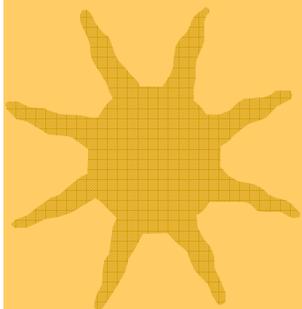


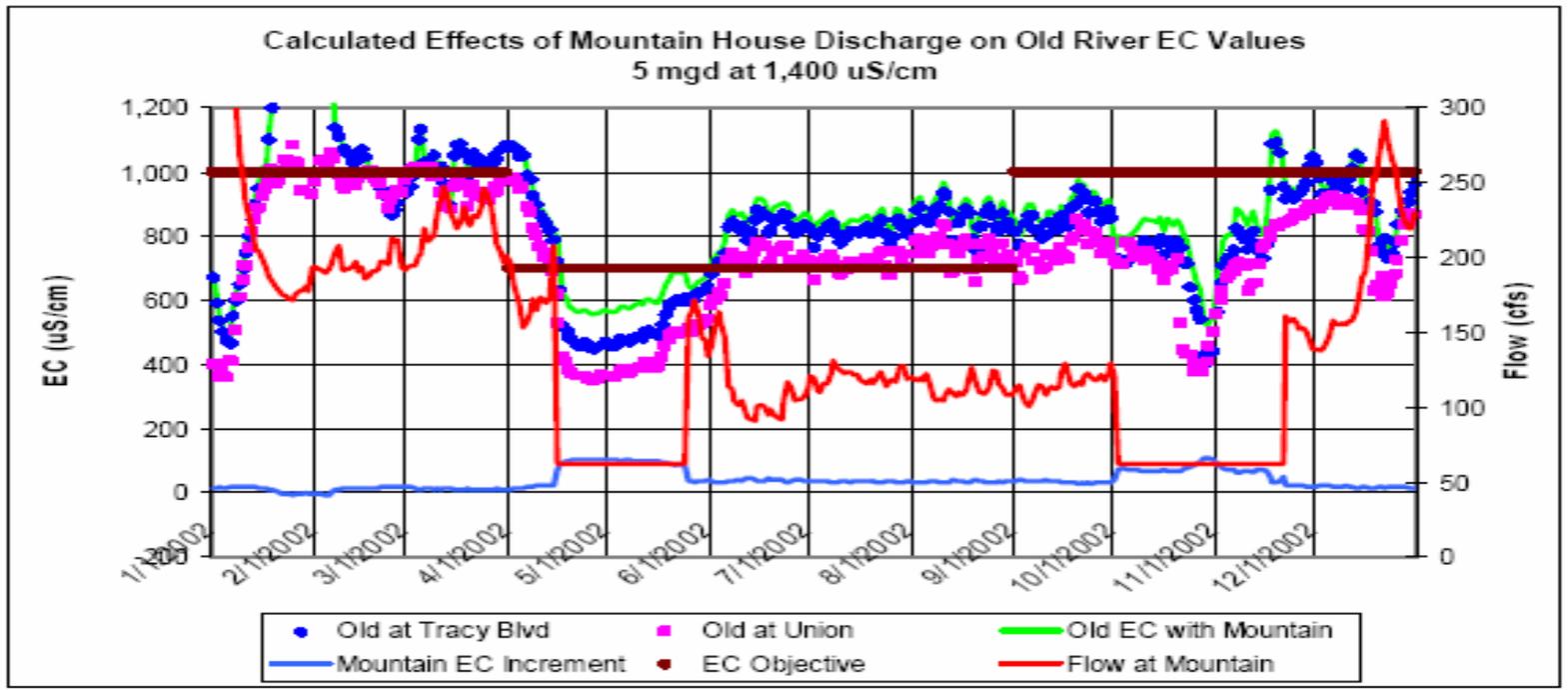
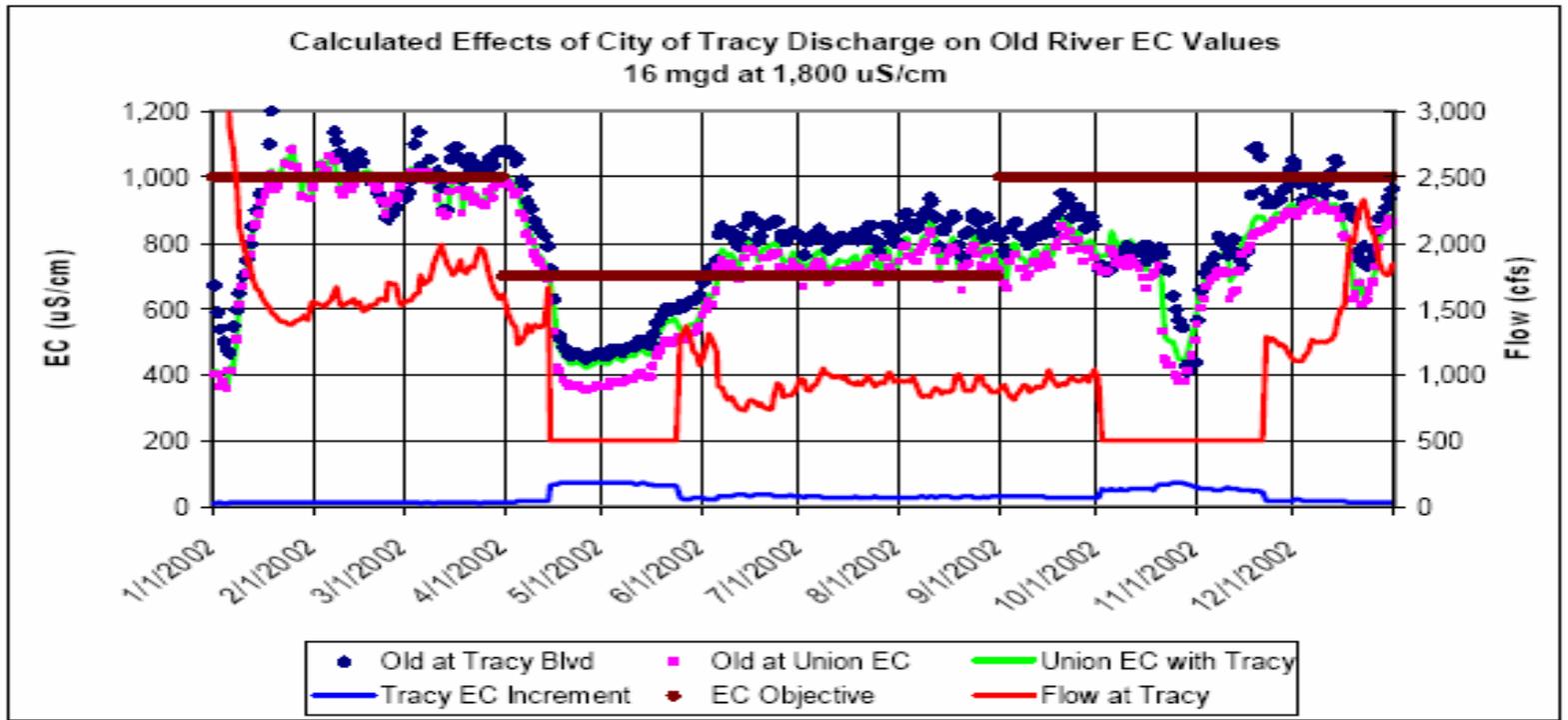
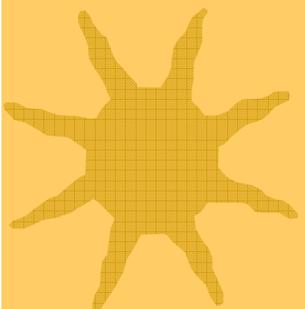
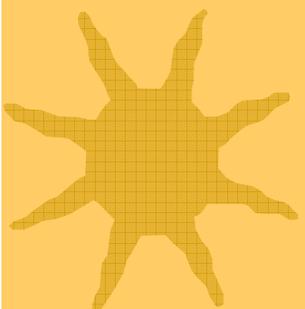
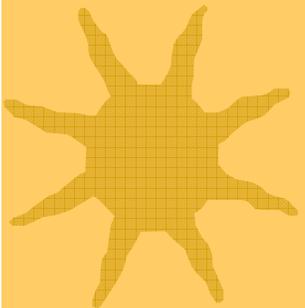
Historical Flow and EC Data

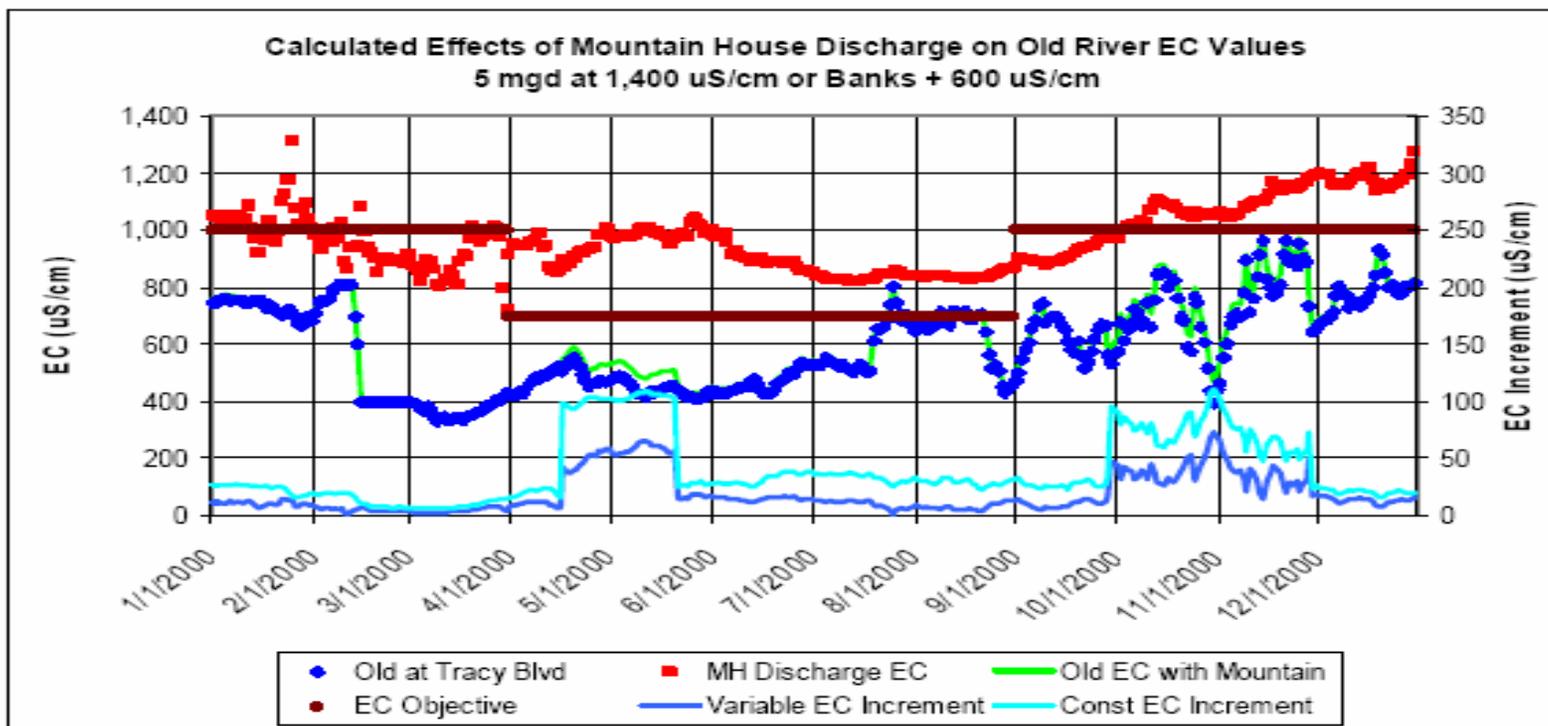
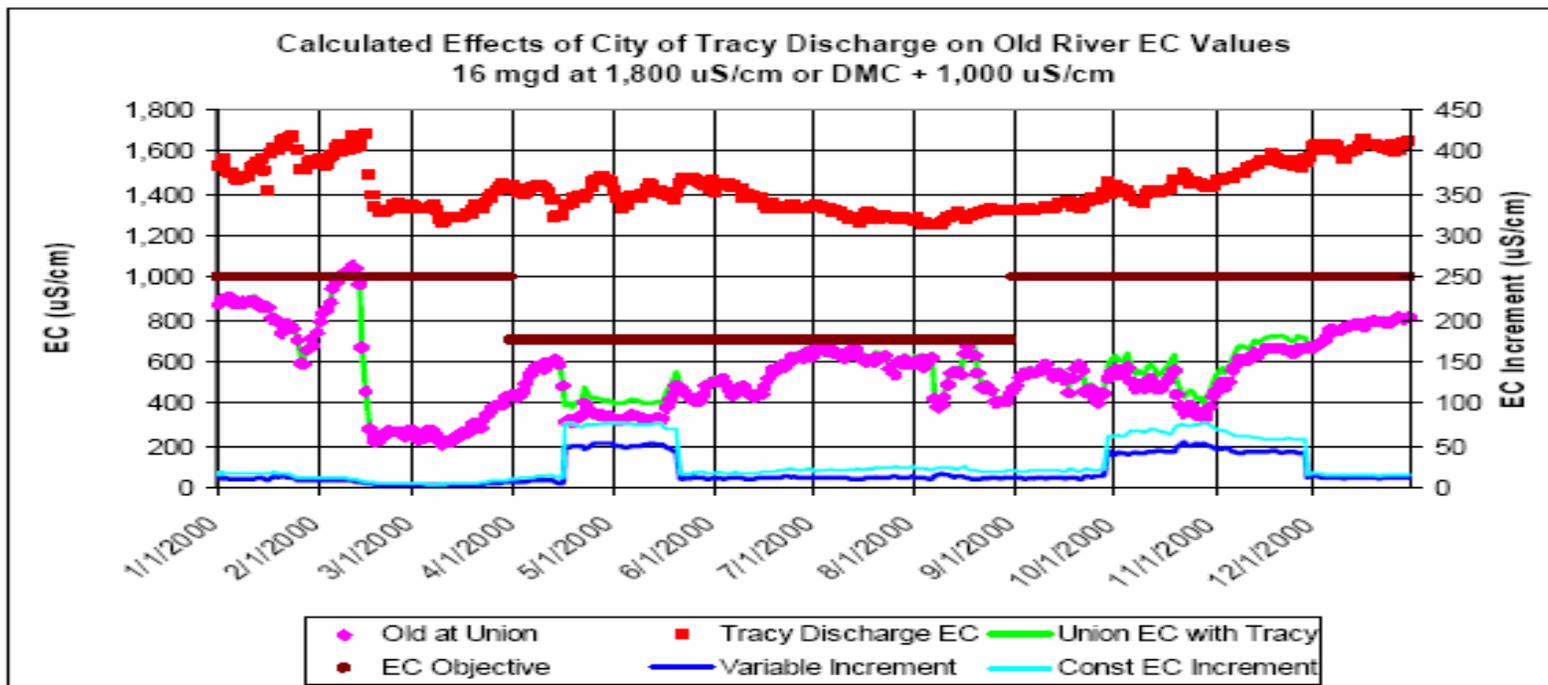
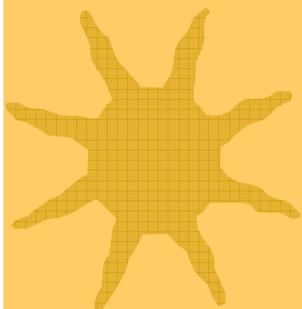
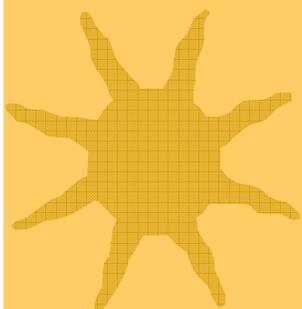
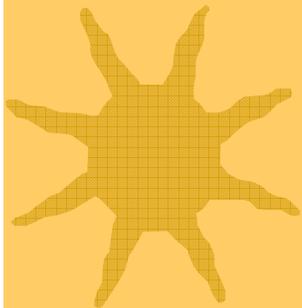


- ★ Measured flows & EC from recent years
- ★ Wastewater or agricultural effects can be estimated as increment from historical EC
- ★ Alternatives for wastewater and agricultural salinity controls can be evaluated more easily and rapidly
- ★ Future net flows with barriers and gates are uncertain



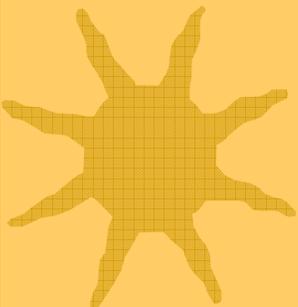
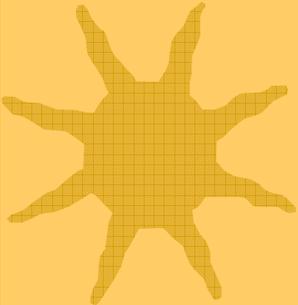
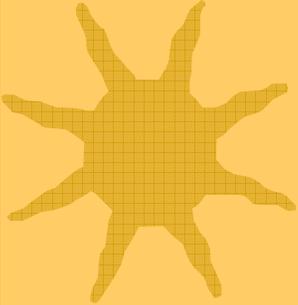








Managing South Delta EC



- ★ South Delta Salt Load dominated by SJR
- ★ Agricultural uses may increase EC by 10%
- ★ Maximum municipal discharges will add 75,000 tons/year (7.5% of average SJR load)
- ★ The EC objectives at Vernalis therefore generally protect the South Delta EC
- ★ The possibility of reducing CVP and SWP export EC should be seriously pursued